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The Cabinet on the Situation.

Speeches of Secretaries McCulloch, Stanton and Dennison.

The following are the addresses of different members of the President's Cabinet, in response to a serenade in front of their residences in Washington on the night of the 25th of May.

SPEECH OF SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

Fellow citizens: You are aware I am not in the habit of making speeches; and I take it for granted, therefore, that, in making the call upon me, you intend only to pay me a passing compliment, and not to elicit from me any extended remarks. I shall not disappoint you. I shall not be so ungrateful for your kindness as to inflict upon you a speech. My position, gentlemen, in reference to the issues which are now engaging the public attention are not, I apprehend, misunderstood by you. [Cheers.] I took occasion, last fall, among my old friends in Indiana, to define my position; and since that time I have seen no occasion to change, much less to abandon it. I will say, therefore, as I suppose I must say something on this occasion, that the general policy of the President in reference to the southern States, and the people recently in arms against the Federal government, has commended itself to my deliberate judgment. And although it has been violently and in some instances vindictively assailed, I have an abiding conviction that it will be approved by the people when they shall be allowed to pass judgment upon it at the ballot box. [Loud cheers.] This plan is fairly stated in the platform of the club which many of you represent. I need not say, therefore, in regard to that platform, any more than that I subscribe to all its doctrines fully and without reserve. [Cheers.] I suppose, gentlemen, that none of us expected that, at the close of this great war, in which much bad blood had been excited, and more good blood had been shed, we should have bright skies and calm seas. I take it for granted that most of us expected that at the close of this war there would be passion and pique, and perhaps violence, which it would take time to bring into proper subjugation. But, although we anticipated this, we knew that the people of the United States would be prepared for whatever might come up. We anticipated that, at the close of the war, great questions would come up for settlement, the discussion of which would be likely to agitate this country, to shake it, perhaps, from centre to circumference. But we knew also that the people had not been wanting in any previous emergency, and we had confidence that they would be prepared to cope with, and settle satisfactorily, any questions that might be presented in the future. That faith is with us now. It is strong with us to night.—We have faith in the people, and we have faith in that good Providence which, having led this nation through the red sea of battle, is not likely to desert it now that the dreadful passage has been accomplished. The President of the United States, gentlemen, stands before the country in no doubtful attitude. His voice gave utterance to no uncertain language when it denounced treason, at the outbreak of the rebellion, in the Senate of the United States. [Cheers.] He showed no faltering fidelity when, counting everything else as of no value, as mere dust in the balance, in comparison with the Union and the Constitution, he went back to Tennessee to fight treason and secession in their stronghold, and peril his life and the lives of his family. (Cheers His policy is straightforward, intelligible, and practical. If a better policy can be presented, one more in consonance with the principles of the government, better calculated to preserve the supremacy of Federal authority, while it trenches not on the reserved and legitimate rights of the States—more just, more humane, better fitted to bind the people of this great country in a common brotherhood, at the same time that it places just condemnation on treason and vindicates the majesty of the law—if such a policy can be presented there is no man in the United States who will more willingly embrace it than Andrew Johnson.—[Hearty cheers.] But until that better policy be presented, he must be false to himself, false to his record, and must, in fact, cease to be Andrew Johnson, if he does not adhere to his policy, and sink or swim with it. [Cheers.] It is pretty good evidence, after all, gentlemen, of the correctness of his policy, that Congress, after having been in session nearly six long, weary months, has been unable to present one which they can agree upon as a substitute. [Cheers and laughter.]

It was once said, I think by John Randolph, that of all tinkers the Constitution tinkers were the most to be deprecated. (Cheers.) If the old man could rise from the grave, what would he say to the present Congress, in which every third man at least, is a Constitution tinker? [Laughter and cheers.] But they are not wise enough to amend that grand old instrument, the work of our patriot fathers, of the founders of the republic, the glory of the United States, and the admiration of the world. [Cheers.]

My fellow citizens, there is but one proposition that has been presented that stands even the ghost of a chance of acceptance by the people of the North; and that is the proposition basing representation on voters. And whose fault is it that that is not a part of the Constitution to day? Why was it not submitted with the amendment abolishing slavery? Whose fault was that? [Voices—The copperheads'.—Other voices—Thad Stevens'.]

Mr. McCulloch—Was it the fault of Andrew Johnson? (Shouts of "The fault of Congress," "Thad Stevens," and counter cheers for Mr. Stevens.)—If the course which the President was pursuing was obnoxious to the charges made against it on the recess of Congress, how happened it that there was no denunciation of it until the meeting of Congress? How happened it that these Jupiter Tonans of Congress were as silent as though they had been dumb? Those men, whose duty it was to stand on the ramparts of the Constitution, and alarm the people of approaching danger—why did they not denounce that policy and demand of the President of the United States a convention of Congress? No such demand was made. No such denunciation was then heard. We did hear a voice from Pennsylvania, I believe, and perhaps a response from Massachusetts. But the people were silent.—The press was silent, if not approving.

Fellow citizens, I did not intend speaking so much. I have only this to say: I have desired and hoped for the continuation of the great Union party, with which I have been ever identified. But if its leaders can present nothing better than the programme of the committee, I am greatly apprehensive that its days will be numbered.

I trust, fellow citizens, that this will not be the case; that it will discard its hostility and its attempt to continue alienation between the two sections of the country, and that it will embrace those principles which look to harmony to restoration, and to peace. If it should do this, it will continue to be the great and controlling party of the country, and cover itself with imperishable glory. If it does not its days are numbered, and the epitaph that will be written on it will be, "It knew how to prosecute the war with vigor, but it lacked the wisdom to avail itself of the benefits of victory." (Applause, and three cheers for Secretary McCulloch.)

The Secretary of the War was next called upon—the band playing "Rally round the flag," "When Johnny comes marching home," and other airs.

SECRETARY STANTON'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen: On the afternoon of Thursday, the 17th of this month, I received a note from the secretary of the National Union Johnson Club, telling me it was the design of the association to serenade the President and his Cabinet, and that I would be called upon at my residence. Immediately on the receipt of this note reply was sent to the secretary, expressing my thanks for the compliment, and declining the honor of the serenade; a similar compliment by the patriotic association of the Soldiers' and Sailors' League had previously been declined.

Two reasons induced my action.—The last time a public speech was made from this spot in answer to a serenade was the night of Friday, the 14th day of April, 1865. At that moment, when we were rejoicing over the downfall of the rebellion, one of its instruments was murdering Mr. Lincoln. You will not think it strange that a complimentary occasion fraught with such associations should not be coveted. Besides, as the head of a department, my public duties have been simply executive; and it has always been my aim to avoid trenching upon duties devolved upon others, and to avoid mischief by premature discussion of matters entrusted to the legislative branch of the government and under its consideration. But the call of this evening relieves me from any imputation of intruding my opinions upon you. I shall therefore declare them briefly and plainly, and to the end that they may be neither accidentally misunderstood nor wilfully misrepresented, What it is my purpose to say on this occasion has been written.

After four years of war the authority of the Federal government was established throughout the whole territory of the United States, at a sacrifice of over three hundred thousand lives of loyal soldiers and a cost of more than three thousand millions of dollars. Nearly every household in eighteen loyal States is mourning its loved ones slain by the rebels; a tax which may last for generations is laid upon the food and raiment and necessities of every family, and in the price of their daily bread the twenty million inhabitants of the loyal States feel, and will long continue to feel, what it cost to uphold their government against rebellion.

The office of President devolved upon Mr. Johnson at the death of Mr. Lincoln, on the 15th day of April, '65. Thirteen days before that time, Richmond, the seat of the rebel government, had been captured, and six days later the rebel commander in chief, R. E. Lee, routed and vanquished, surrendered his army as prisoners of war to General Grant and the forces under his command. By these rapidly succeeding events the rebel government was overthrown, its strength and hope exhausted, and in every State its armed forces and official authorities gave themselves up as prisoners of war.—The President's annual message to the present Congress thus clearly states the condition of the country and the question thereby imposed upon him.

"I found the States suffering from the effects of a civil war. Resistance to the general government appeared to have exhausted itself. The United States had recovered possession of their forts and arsenals, and their armies were in the occupation of every State which had attempted to secede. Whether the territory within the limits of those States should be held as conquered territory, under military authority emanating from the President as the head of the army, was the first question that presented itself for decision."

After stating the objections to the continuance of merely military rule, the alternative course chosen by him and supported by his Cabinet is thus clearly set forth:

"Provisional governors have been appointed for the States, conventions called, governors elected, legislatures assembled, and representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. At the same time, the courts of the United States, as far as could be done, have been reopened, so that the laws of the United States may be enforced through their agency. The blockade has been removed and the custom houses re-established in ports of entry, so that the revenue of the United States may be collected. The Post Office Department renews its ceaseless activity, and the general government is thereby enabled to communicate promptly with its officers and agents. The courts bring security to persons and property; the opening of the ports invite the restoration of industry and commerce; the post office renews the facilities of social intercourse and of business."

No one better than Mr. Johnson understood the solemn duty imposed upon the national executive to maintain the national authority, vindicated at so great a sacrifice, and the obligation not to suffer the just fruits of so fierce a struggle, and of so many battles and victories, to slip away or turn to ashes. In many speeches to delegations from loyal States, in despatches to provisional governors acting under his authority, and in declarations made to the public for their information, there was no disguise of his purpose to secure the peace and tranquility of the country on just and sure foundations.

These measures received the cordial support of every member of the Cabinet, and were approved by the sentiments declared by conventions in nearly all of the States. One point of difference presented itself, namely: the basis of representation. By some it was thought just and expedient that the right of suffrage in the rebel States should be secured in some form to the colored inhabitants of those States, either as a universal rule or to those qualified by education or actual service as soldiers who ventured life for their government. My own mind inclined to this view, but after calm and full discussion my judgment yielded to the adverse arguments resting upon the practical difficulties to be encountered in such a measure, and to the President's conviction that to prescribe rules of suffrage was not within the legitimate scope of his power.

The plan of organization embodied in the proclamation to the people of North Carolina, and the instructions to the Provisional Governor of that State, exhibit the system and principles prescribed by the President for the substitution of civil authority in the place of universal military rule in the insurrectionary States. In this plan two things presented by the proclamation and the President's instructions are worthy of special notice:

First. That the exercise of the organizing power is specifically and absolutely restricted to the people "who are loyal to the United States, and no others." This is in accordance with the views often declared by Mr. Johnson from the commencement of the rebellion, and under the most impressive circumstances.

Secondly. The choice of delegates was not only limited to loyal people and no others, but constitutional guaranties were required in respect to the emancipation of slaves and the repudiation of the rebel debt. A sound reason for such guaranties in respect to slavery is stated by the President in his message—namely, the necessity of "the evidence of sincerity in the future maintenance of the Union."

These views, expressed by the President in his message, received, and continue to receive, my cordial acquiescence and support. Who are loyal people is a question that ought not to be difficult to decide.

After full explanation of the steps taken by him to restore the constitutional relations of the States, the President, in his annual message, proceeds to state, with equal distinctness, what remains to be done, and to whom the authority and duty of doing it belongs, in the following words:

"The amendment to the Constitution being adopted, it would remain for the States whose powers have been so long in abeyance to resume their places in the two branches of the national legislature, and thereby complete the work of restoration. Here it is for you, fellow citizens of the Senate, and for you fellow citizens of the House of Representatives, to judge, each of you for yourselves, of the elections, returns, and qualifications of our own members."

Whoever doubts that the authority and duty of judging for itself the elections, returns, and qualifications of its members belong to each house of Congress may have his doubt removed by the Federal Constitution, which declares in the fifth section of the first article that "each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members." In thus distinctly recognizing the constitutional right of each house of Congress to judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, the President has conformed to the plain letter of the Constitution. It being the function of each house to judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, the obligation is implied of taking testimony, weighing evidence, and deciding the question of membership. What testimony has been taken, or what evidence has been presented on the question to either branch of Congress, or what judgment will be given, is not known to me, nor have I the right of inquiring, for neither the right nor the duty of deciding is devolved upon me. But the course of the President in thus referring the question of its own members to the judgment of each house of Congress received and continues to receive my cordial support.

Besides the steps taken by the executive to restore the constitutional relations of the States, his annual message called the attention of Congress to the necessity of insuring the security of the freedmen; reminding Congress that while he had no doubt that the general government could extend the elective franchise, "it is equally clear that good faith requires, the security of the freedmen in their liberty and their property, their right to labor, and their right to claim the just return of their labor," and observing further that "the country is in need of labor and the freedmen are in need of employment, culture, and protection." In connection with this subject the President further remarks:

"Slavery was essentially a monopoly of labor, and as such, locked the States where it prevailed against the incoming of free industry. Where labor was the property of the capitalist the white man was excluded from employment, or had but the second best chance of finding it, and the foreign emigrant turned away from the region where his condition would be so precarious. With the destruction of the monopoly, free labor will hasten from all parts of the civilized world to assist in developing various and immeasurable resources which have hitherto lain dormant. The eight or nine States nearest the Gulf of Mexico have a soil of exuberant fertility, a climate friendly to long life, and can sustain a denser population than is found as yet in any part of our country. And the future influx of population to them will be mainly from the North, or from the most cultivated nations in Europe."

These views of the President in relation to the freedmen received, and continue to receive, my hearty concurrence. They have guided the action of the War Department, and were substantially advocated in its annual report. In what I believed an honest desire to conform to them, a bill was passed by Congress regulating the Freedmen's Bureau; but the provisions of the bill did not meet the President's approval, because he believed the powers conferred upon him and upon the agents to be appointed by him to be unwise and unconstitutional. Concurring in the object of the bill, and regarding the power as temporary, and safe in his hands, I advised its approval. But having been returned to Congress with the President's objections, and having failed the needful support, it is no longer a living measure, nor the subject of debate or difference of opinion.

Another congressional measure, called the civil rights bill, has been the subject of conflict. That bill, now a law, has for its object the security of civil rights in the insurrectionary States. It was well observed by the President, in his annual message, that "peaceful emigration to and from that portion of the country (the Southern States) is one of the best means that can be thought of for the restoration of harmony." Its possible interference with such emigration was one of the chief objections to military rule; and by some it is thought that the influence of class legislation in favor of the slave holding monopoly heretofore existing in the Southern States would still be strongly exerted to prevent peaceful emigration into those States, and would exclude the laboring population of the North from that soil of exuberant fertility and friendly climate, that productive region embracing the eight or nine States nearest the Gulf of Mexico, and that hence civil rights in those States should be vigilantly protected by Federal laws and Federal tribunals. Although the measures enacted by Congress for this purpose failed to receive the executive sanction, yet, having been adhered to by a two-thirds vote in each house, they have now passed to the statute book and ceased to be the subject of debate.

Another measure or series of measures of prime importance, now pending before Congress, merits a brief remark, viz: The plan of restoration or reconstruction, as it is sometimes called. To the plan reported by the joint committee I have not been able to give my assent. It contemplates an amendment to the Federal Constitution, the third section of the proposed article being in these terms:

"Section 3. Until the 4th of July 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for representatives in Congress, and for electors for President and Vice President of the United States." It is urged by the advocates of this plan that this third section is the vital one, without which the others are of no value. Its exclusive action will no doubt commend it to the feelings of many as a wise and just provision. But I am unable so to regard it because for four years it binds Congress to exclude from voting for representatives for presidential electors "all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort." No matter what may be the condition of the country, nor what proofs of present and future loyalty may be given, an absolute constitutional bar is to be erected for four years against a large class of persons. Change of circumstances and condition often work rapid change in party or political sentiment, and nowhere with more marked results than in the South. It is believed that elements of change are now at work there, stimulating on one side to loyalty, and on the other tending to continued hostile feelings. In my judgment every proper incitement to Union should be fostered and cherished, and for Congress to limit its own power, by constitutional amendment, for the period of four years, might be deplorable in its result. To those who differ I accord the same honesty, and perhaps greater wisdom than I can claim for myself. As the proposed plan now stands I am unable to perceive the necessity, justice, or wisdom of the measure; but having no place nor voice in the body before which the measure is pending, I disclaim any purpose to interfere beyond the expression of my own opinion.

Having thus declared my views, as they have heretofore been declared to those who had a right to know them, on the material questions that have lately arisen, or are now pending, I trust that your purpose on this occasion is answered, and I shall be glad if their expression may have any beneficial influence on questions the right disposition whereof is a matter of solicitude to every patriotic man, and is important to the peace and tranquility of the Union. Recognizing the constitutional power of all the co-ordinate branches of the government, legislative, judicial, and executive—and entertaining for each the respect which is due from every loyal citizen, they are entitled to and shall receive, according to my best judgment, the support which is required by that Constitution which, after an unexampled conflict, has been upheld and sanctified by divine favor, and through the sacrifice of so much blood and treasure.

The serenading party next proceeded to the residence of Postmaster General Dennison, who, after repeated calls, appeared, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF POSTMASTER GENERAL DENNISON.

Fellow citizens: I am not the less grateful to you for this call because of its being made on me in my official capacity and as a member of the Cabinet; and yet I am admonished by this fact, as well as by the lateness of the hour, not to discuss many topics of public interest upon which, under other circumstances, I might be glad to express my views. I may say, however, that we have much reason to felicitate ourselves on the general condition of the country, in view of the perils through which we have so recently passed, and to congratulate ourselves upon the promising future that awaits us.

It is true that the restoration of the southern States to all their constitutional relations to the general government is not yet accomplished. So far as that duty or that consummation has devolved on the executive branch of the government it has been fully performed. [Applause.] I cannot now recall any failure in this regard. With all these things you are familiar, and the country knows what has been done and what is doing.

The close of the war brought with it the necessity of re-establishing the Federal authority in the insurgent States as rapidly as possible, and connected with it the duty of encouraging the reorganization of local governments in each of these States. To this subject my fellow citizens, the attention of the President and the Cabinet was early directed—with what success I need not point out to you. I think I venture not too far in saying that history furnishes no parallel to such success. The Federal authority has been established, recognized, and obeyed in every State south of Mason and Dixon's line. [Applause.] The local governments in those States have been reformed substantially to meet their changed condition, resulting from the abolition of slavery, and are now being peaceably administered. Doubtless there are provisions in the constitutions of some of these States, as there are in the laws enacted by some of their Legislatures, that are not in consonance with the views of the moral and liberty loving citizens of the nation; but we cannot reasonably doubt that these will give place to better provisions and better laws, under the influence of the Federal government and their own material necessities. But one thing remains, my fellow-citizens, to complete the work of restoration, and to clothe the southern States with all their constitutional privileges, and that is their representation in Congress. [Applause.] Upon this, with the loyal millions of the country, I regret, deeply regret, that there is any difference between the President and our friends in Congress. But you will observe that this difference is not as to who shall represent the southern States. Their loyalty is to be tested by the taking of oaths prescribed by the Constitution and the laws—required alike by the President and Congress, and for every senator and representative from every State, North and South. The difference, then, is not as to who, but as to when, these States shall be represented. The whole theory of the executive programme for the restoration of the southern States looks to the early admission of loyal senators and representatives from those States [applause], while the congressional programme, as far as it has been developed, looks to delay, conditioned on the adoption of certain amendments to the Constitution.

Now, my friends, we must not overlook the fact that if this difference be not adjusted, it may lead—and it will lead, in all probability—to unfortunate results, not only to the southern states but to all the country—and may I not add, to the Union party, in whose interests I learn your association has been organized. I need not tell you, or those who intimately know me, that it is in the continued ascendancy of the Union party that I rely for the peace and happiness of the country.—I need not tell you it was that party, in the field and at the ballot box, that saved the nation from the assaults of armed rebellion. I will only add, it is to that party, founded on the principles of the Baltimore platform, I look to establish indestructibly, on the basis of justice and constitutional equality, the rights of all the States of our common country. Let me refer one moment to the difference between the President and Congress. I want to deal frankly with you when I say that I do not believe these differences are irreconcilable. I do not believe there is any cause of separation between the President and the majority in Congress. Nay, if I am not greatly at fault, time and discussion are bringing the President and Congress rapidly together on the basis of a common platform of action. Certain it is, they are not as wide apart as at the opening of Congress. Then prominent Senators and Representatives argued that the insurgent States, by the act of rebellion had committed suicide, and should be treated as conquered provinces or territories; then it was argued by some distinguished Congressmen that the public safety imperatively demanded that this condition should be imposed upon them all. But these propositions are not now argued in Congress, and I do not think that in the future we shall hear them debated. I see in this fact a steady and encouraging advance towards practical adjustment, and may we not reasonably hope their concessions were made to the end of securing reconciliation, satisfactory and full, that shall be alike consistent with the dignity and patriotism both of the Executive and Congress? Every consideration of patriotism and wisdom favors such a result. The work of restoration calls for every concession authorized by the Constitution. I will not doubt that this concession will be made, and the results of the war, by which the nation was preserved, will be secured and perpetuated on the basis of peace and concord between the people of all the sections of the country.

I have said much more than I expected, and return my thanks again for the friendly call, and now bid you a very good night.

Pennsylvania U. S. Senator.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Chambersburg *Repository*, in his last letter to that newspaper, says:

The pending political contest will be inlivened and its interest be intensified by the struggle for United S. Senator to succeed Cowan. There are a number of names mentioned—Curtin Forney, Kelly, Cameron, Grow, Cessna, Williams, Schofield, Thomas, and others, but from recent movements I presume the contest will in a little time assume the shape of Curtin against the field. He has taken no steps to make himself a candidate, nor will he do so, I learn. He has been tendered a first class mission by the President, the proffered honor dating back to November last, before his departure for Cuba and before Washington political complications had commenced; but I hazard little in saying that he will not leave his position until his time expires, and if so, he will find himself in the Senatorial contest *nolens volens*. From every part of the State the desire is manifested to crown his brilliant administrative career, in which none but himself has been his parallel, by calling him to the highest legislative tribunal of the Republic. The Union men feel that the times demand men whose history is interwoven with the bright chaplets of our thrilling history—who cannot afford to be faithless and blot the fame won by matchless fidelity and enlightened patriotism. They feel that the Keystone State must cease to be the ill starred one of the sisterhood, whose fame has been mocked and libeled by imbecility and treachery. The State cannot add to the honors won by Andrew G. Curtin. He has been in the great trials of our liberties, and not less so the countless duties demanded by the sad bereavements of treason. Wherever there is a soldier of the Republic there is in perpetual freshness, affection for his Executive, and wherever there has been mourning the offices of sympathy have been fulfilled to the uttermost. The shattered ranks of our heroic armies were filled by his tireless efforts, and they were nerved to confidence and valor by his inspiring presence in every camp. The sick were ministered to by his hourly care, the dead found sepulchre to sleep with their kindred, and the sorrowing were solaced by his tireless efforts for the living and the honor maintained for our martyred dead. The true men with their sacrifices still shadowing them, should point to him to redeem the record of our State in the Senate, is but the natural dictate of mingled justice and affection, and his name will be pressed with a concentration of power and energy that cannot fail of success. What ever may be his own wishes or views on the subject, I am convinced that I am correctly foreshadowing the struggle. His friends will make no war upon any one of the many distinguished names mentioned in connection with the office to be filled, nor will they distract the Union ranks to subserve personal ends. They are for the Union organization and its candidates first of all, and regard effort for its success as the paramount duty of every true patriot.

The War Department reports that of its employees six hundred and eighty five were in the Union army, and but one in the rebel army. The latter was appointed to a place by Mr. Lincoln because he was a deserter, and was obliged to have some occupation that would not subject him to recapture.

If we were always as particular not to breathe foul air as we are not to drink dirty water, we should have a different race of beings, physically, from what we now have.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

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THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such

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Dickens' Notion of Grandfathers.

I often wish that Shakspeare had not put that speech picture of life into the mouth of Jacques. Jacques has a melancholy view of things. If he had not been a misanthrope, a baby might have presented itself to his mind as chuckling and crowing in the nurse's arms, and not as muling and puking. In like manner he might have drawn a pleasant picture of a green and happy old age, instead of insisting so much on leanness and slippers and shrunken shanks. The seven ages, as Jacques depicts them, may be in accordance with a certain rule of life; but, for my part, I have met with very many beautiful exceptions, and I love to dwell upon them. It has been my good fortune to know many old men, who, after the toil and strife of life, retained all the original innocence and simplicity of their earliest childhood. I have seen them—and can see them now, sitting in their easy chairs, their gums as innocent of teeth, and their heads as innocent of hair, as when they lay on their mother's laps—sitting there biding the Lord's good time patiently and cheerfully, while sons and daughters and grandsons and granddaughters hovered about them, and patted them, and smoothed their pillows, and spoke to them in those simple words which seem as well adapted to the old man as to the child. There is a purifying influence in old age which we all recognize. We may know that the old man has led a wicked life, but when old age comes upon him, wrinkling his brow, blanching his hair, and bowing him to the earth, it seems as if he had been redeemed and purified by time. I can understand why the patriarchs prayed so frequently and so earnestly for length of days; prayed for life until the passions and the vanities of human nature should have passed over like a cloud, leaving the heart to beat its last throb on the peaceful shore of eternity. It always seems to me that at fourscore a man is neither in this world nor in the next, but that he is in a position between the two, and can look calmly upon both.

I think it must be pleasant to sit upon the last shore thus and wait for the boat, not impatient for, neither dreading its coming, pleasant to hear the plash of the oars and the distant song of the rowers as they come to bear you away to that golden land where youth is eternal. I should find it difficult to talk of old grandfathers otherwise than in this strain, for I have never known an old grandfather, who whatever his previous life, did not wear an aspect of innocence. Age is not altogether unkind. While it withers the beauty it also expunges the traces of the evil passions. The film that comes over the eye is a veil to hide the glare of anger; the wrinkles that score the brow are strokes of time's pen designed to obliterate the frown and the scowl that passion has written there so boldly.

I can recall many grandfathers who were a practical testimony to the soundness of the theory which I have just broached with regard to the purifying influence of age. I remember one, a little, feeble, cheery, merry hearted old fellow, who had been a terrible Turk in his young days. He had been passionate, imperious, violent, a constant source of trouble to his wife, and a terror to his children. When he became an old grandfather he was transformed into the most docile creature imaginable. His own little grandchildren could rule him and make him do just as they liked.

"Do you remember, grandfather," one of them would say, "when you used to give it to your boys all around with the horsewhip?"

"No, no, my dear," he would answer "I hope I never did that."

"Oh, but you did, grandfather, and grandmother says you used to get drunk and break the chimney ornaments."

"Oh, fie, fie, no, my dear," says the old man, "it couldn't have been me, it must have been somebody else." And granny strikes in and affirms that he did the deed, completely smashing two china shepherdesses that had been in the family for a century. Which relation sends the old man into a fit of laughter so hearty and good humored that you cannot conceive he could ever have been capable of the violent conduct imputed to him. I dare say he can scarcely believe it himself now, when age has cast the devil out of him.—*All the Year Round.*

REMEDY FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.—How to sleep is to many persons a matter of great importance. Nervous persons, who are troubled with wakefulness and excitability, usually have a strong tendency to blood on the brain, with cold extremities. The pressure of blood on the brain keeps it in a stimulated or wakeful state, and the palpitations of the heart are often painful. Let such rise and chafe the body and extremities with a brush or towel, or rub smartly with the hands, to promote circulation, and withdraw the excessive amount of blood from the brain, and they will fall asleep in a few moments. A cold bath, or a sponge bath and rubbing, or a good run, or a rapid walk in the open air, or going up and down stairs a few times just before retiring, will aid in promoting circulation and promoting sleep. These rules are simple, and easy of application in castle or cabin, mansion or cottage, and may minister to the comfort of thousands, who would freely expend money for an anodyne to promote "Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

"Pa, how long does the Congress set?" "Six or eight months, my son." "Why, what a set of geese they must be; our geese only set five weeks."

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

Wednesday morning, June 6, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Maj. Gen. John W. Geary,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THE HERO DEAD.—Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott died, at West Point, New York, on Tuesday morning last, May 29th. His funeral took place on Friday, and was attended by a large number of military and naval officers, and delegations from Congress. Gen. Scott was nearly eighty years of age.

THE FENIANS ADVANCING.—The Fenians, about whom so much has been said and written of late concerning the folly of their gigantic movement against Britain, have finally made a show of fight. A Fenian force under command of Col. O'Neill, formerly connected with the 16th Regiment U. S. Regulars, landed on the Canadian side and captured Fort Erie. Reinforcements are following after, and several skirmishes have occurred in which the British have been worsted. When the Canadians get fully awakened to the issue, it is thought the progress of the Fenians will be changed to their material injury. The United States forces, under command of General Meade, have orders from Gen. Grant to prevent hostile expeditions leaving the United States, and to save property from destruction by mobs. Gov. Fenton, of New York, will issue a proclamation calling out twelve regiments of militia to be sent to the frontier.

☞The Republicans of Bradford county organized a Johnson Union Club in Towanda a few days since.—Some of the most prominent Republicans are at the head of the organization. Wilmot's strong district does not think Johnson a traitor. Similar organizations are being organized in other strong Republican counties.—No wonder Congressmen are getting weak in the knees. Forney and his like have been driving the party to destruction. A free people have been thinking and are now beginning to act. The loyal disposed people of the North want peace and a Union of the States and the people.

HONESTY IN THE FAR WEST.—The people who go far to find money are not always the most scrupulous as to the manner in which they get it, and we need not be surprised to find that in the mineral regions of our great western domain there should be found rogues in office as well as in the more mature communities of the Atlantic border. The subjoined item from a western cotemporary will serve to show that there is no surplus honesty among the office holders of Nevada:

The grand jury of Douglas county, in Nevada, have presented the county treasurer as wholly incompetent to the discharge of his duties, not knowing how much money he has on hand, nor how much he ought to have; the jury finds that the District Attorney refuses to do his duty toward criminals; the jury presents the judge for misconduct and bad behavior, and also appoints three taxpayers to watch the county commissioner.

☞Mrs. Cobb, the notorious pardon broker, carries a dead latch key to the President's private audience room, and is in the habit of passing into and out of the apartment in the presence of waiting congressmen, ministers of foreign nations, citizens and soldiers.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Is it possible that there are men in Harrisburg old enough to vote who are so stupid as to believe such au assertion as this? Those who invent lies which have some show of probability about them may get credit for shrewdness, but when the editor of a newspaper makes an asseveration which none but an idiot will believe, it is manifest that he presumes upon a vast amount of credulity in his readers, or that he has very little brains himself. The leaders of the radical faction should engage men to do their lying who will have sense enough to know that a lie which nobody believes can do their party no good.

☞The definitive action of the President in refusing to grant a pardon to the pirate Semmes, will be likely to shock the sensibilities of the Southern admirers both of the President and the aspirant for judicial honors in Mobile. Semmes was recently elected to a local judgeship in that city, and he needed only the President's permission to commence drawing the salary. This the President has been hard hearted enough to deny, and the applicant is said to have left Washington with modified views on a variety of questions, and on the dispensation of clemency in particular.

WHO DO THEY TALK TO?—One of our radical cotemporaries tells its readers that "the President is plotting for the escape of Jeff. Davis." Every schoolboy knows that with a scratch of the pen the President of the United States can deliver any State prisoner from his bonds, and it is presuming that the readers of radical papers are exceedingly ignorant to suppose that they do not know this. There is an immense amount of stupidity in those who print such stuff, and it is possible that they may find it out some day.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 29.

THE FINAL PLAN.

The Senatorial caucus held its fourth meeting to-day and finally agreed to a series of *amendments to the constitutional* amendment pending in the Senate, which it is claimed are acceptable to nearly all of the Senators of the body. It was subsequently brought before the Senate and partially voted on. The third section of the amendment which passed the House, disfranchising all who voluntarily aided the rebellion, was stricken out by unanimous vote. The rest of the amendment, which refers chiefly to the basis of representation was laid aside for action to-morrow. It is believed that the plan as amended will be passed through the Senate with but little debate, and sent to the House for its concurrence, where it is claimed, it will also be voted on without debate, and being agreed to will be sent to the various State Legislatures for ratification. There is a general disposition to dispose of the matter without further discussion.

NEW FREEDMAN'S BUREAU BILL.

The House to-day passed by a strictly party vote the new Freedmen's Bureau Bill. A good many amendments were added, which strips the bill of many of the objectionable features raised against the old bill by the President in his veto message. It now provides for continuing the present freedmen's bureau in force for two instead of three years as originally reported, and authorizes the appointment of two additional assistant commissioners; all appointments to be made of persons who have served in the armies. No person shall be deemed destitute, suffering and dependent upon the Government for support within the meaning of this act who is able to find employment, and could by proper industry or exertion avoid such destitution, suffering or dependence. For the purpose of rendering this bureau self-supporting, and in the place of lands heretofore assigned to freedmen, and then afterwards withdrawn from the control of the bureau the President is required to reserve from sale or settlement under the homestead or exemption laws, *and assign for the use of freedmen and* loyal refugees, male or female, unoccupied public lands in Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas, not exceeding in all three millions of acres of Government land. Whenever the former owners of land, occupied under General Sherman's field order, dated at Savannah, January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, shall apply for restoration of said lands, and the commissioner shall refuse to surrender the same, the owners may apply in civil courts for restitution. The bill further guarantees civil rights to all persons in the States.

Men learn slowly not to be entirely confident of what is going to happen, especially in the political world. An instance in point is brought out by what Col. Forney said of the Congressional Plan, in his *Chronicle* the day after the report was made, and by what he said in his *Press* two days ago. For the sake of the illustration and the train of thought they are calculated to provoke, we make the quotations:

From the *Chronicle:*

It will be a herculean task to assail, with success, the remedy of the Congressional Committee. The measure being a happy blending of the best thoughts of statesmen who agree on general principles, (including President Johnson's iterated propositions,) little effective opposition need be looked for from either of these quarters.

From the *Press:*

The result of the consultation among the Union Senators, which has been long and patient, has not transpired. It is only known that the attendance was large, the discussion harmonious, and the conclusions of the majority accepted as binding upon all. The wisdom of this course is vindicated by every day's experience.

It remains only to be noted, that the result of the "consultation" was the expunging of the "vital section" of the "remedy of the Congressional Committee." If "every day's experience" would exert on everybody the happy effects it appears in this instance to have exerted on "the Union Senators" and on Col. Forney, the prospect would indeed be hopeful.—*Pittsburgh Commercial, May 31.*

The Republican Senators, after calm and frequent deliberation among themselves, have agreed upon what is expected to go through as the result of *all the thinking, speaking, threats, successes* and failures of the past six months on the question of Restoration. The third section of the Congressional Plan has been stricken out and for it another has been substituted. When the original report passed the House, Mr. Stevens said the third section was the sum of it all, and that if it was stricken out the Plan would be worthless. It has been stricken out, the Union Senators being unanimous for it. In doing so, they virtually adopted the suggestion of Mr. Stanton. But Mr. Stevens has meantime brought forward in the House another plan—one of his own, and on his own hook. It is said, however, that the House will take the Senate's modification and not follow Mr. Stevens.—*Pittsburgh Commercial, May 31.*

May 31.—*Senate.*—The pending question was upon the adoption of the following section as a substitute for the one stricken out:

SEC. 3. That no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House, remove such disability.

THE little borough of Milton, Northumberland county, Pa., sets a good though rather expensive example. It supplies lime gratuitously, for whitewashing purposes, and where there is a board or scantling it is sure to receive a coat of white. Little danger of the cholera in that place.

The Three Sided Question.

The people of the United States have an important problem before them for solution. It comes logically as a consequence of one which they have already solved. The antecedent question was this, Shall the States of the Federal Union be separated and form two distinct governments? It was abruptly submitted to the people by the conspirators who had pledged themselves to the affirmative, it was argued for four years with the sharpest and solidest of logic, and it was decided emphatically in the negative. The *present question is,* Shall the States that after attempting secession, have submitted to this irreversible decision, be restored to their functions in the Union corresponding with their normal and normal connection with it?

On this question three sets of opinions are entertained. There may be more, but the shape of public measures and the drift of speech indicate three as embracing the essential conditions of the problem. We name, *first,* the opinion that the States which have been concerned in the attempt at secession should be restored, and that as speedily as practicable, under such conditions and guarantees as will render it safe and advantageous to the national interest. *Second,* the opinion that they should be at once restored, on their cessation of armed resistance to the government, without further conditions. And, *third,* the opinion that they should be regarded as conquered provinces, and held under territorial jurisdiction until formally admitted like new States.

The number of persons holding either of these last two opinions is, comparatively, small, unless we embrace those who have been implicated in the rebellion. Of these, some entertain such hostile passions against the Government as not to desire a restoration that will place them under allegiance to it, and some, while submitting to the decision of the war, desire to evade as far as possible the condition which it legitimately entails upon them. But besides rebels, there are others who embrace these opinions. Those who sympathised with them in their rebellion and laid the blame of the war on other parties, stand most conspicuous in opposition to the conditions deemed necessary in the restoration of the seceded States to their functional relations with the Union. It is not difficult to perceive how selfish and party considerations may suggest this course, or how hopes of regaining power may influence that faction of the broken Democracy to desire that the anticipated coalition with restored rebels may be hampered as little as possible by loyal conditions. And, further, there are some whose loyalty is not questioned, who through passion or perverted sentiments appear little favorable to restoration, since they encounter the plans of others with opposition, and load their own with impossible conditions, to such an extent as indicates a wish to *at least indefinitely* delay it.

But the opinion of the President and of Congress, and of the great majority of the people, has been and is, that the seceded States must be restored. And, while there has been between Congress and the President some difference about the methods and conditions—and a like difference has prevailed among the loyal people of the country, they have been agreed on this main point, that the restoration should be under such conditions and guarantees as will secure to the whole country and all its population the benefits of a free republican government, under the Federal compact. This has been the aim steadily kept in view through all the war. For its attainment the tremendous sacrifices of life and treasure were made by the loyal people. The restoration is not to be considered in the narrow and partial aspect of a boon to the States immediately concerned, but in the broad and exalted character of a benefit to the whole nation, and the conditions should bear upon this grand design. The prejudices, passions, and mere personal or sectional interests of men have no proper scope in this field, and cannot be trusted to dictate terms of restoration. If it be necessary and just to disfranchise or to enfranchise anew, more or less, let it be done. And if fit men are offered to represent the States in the Union, and so to restore the suspended line of normal connection between the States of the Union, let that be done too, and let it be responded to as forwarding the grand object.

Toward this point, as exhibited in the first of the three opinions, the current of public sentiment and action appears to be tending. With honest agreement on the main object, honest difference of views, as to methods of procedure, will not oppose permanent obstacles to progress, especially while there is also agreement that the methods shall be such as shall save the republic from detriment and secure to it the benefits of union. The embarrassments that have attended the process for restoring the seceded States have arisen chiefly from the intrusion of considerations less extensive than the good of the nation. But in an interest of such magnitude, mere personal and party ends cannot be allowed to supercede those of national importance, and whether they originate with one party or the other, whether they spring from official or popular sources, the intelligent, loyal deliberate judgment of the people will protect the Union which they have preserved. That this is the *direction* in which the current of opinion is flowing appears sufficiently evident. And we therefore look for the solution of the great problem according to the first of the opinions specified in *relation to it.*—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

THE Academy of Music, University Medical College, St. James' Lutheran Church, and several other adjoining buildings, were destroyed by a great fire in the City of New York, which broke out in the first named building on Monday midnight. Two firemen were burned to death, and others were severely injured. The loss is set down at a full million of dollars.

A priest in New York has been preaching against tilting hoops. He professes his ignorance of the revelations made by the fashions at operas and theatres, as he never went there, but added, "I cannot shut my eyes to the abomination when it is in front of me on the street."

Amending the Constitution.

It is the fashion to call every alteration of "the supreme law" of our great republic an amendment, and every aspiring politician thinks himself wise enough to *amend* the work of the statesmen who formed our government. Heretofore it has been generally conceded by intelligent men that our Constitution formed the best Government which has ever been devised. That it secured more liberty to the people, and enabled them to enjoy more comfort and prosperity than those of any other country at any time *in the world's history* have enjoyed, only a few crazy fanatics on this side of the Atlantic have denied, and it might be supposed that sensible men would be very cautious about undertaking to change the character of a government which has been tried and proved so beneficial to the country; but we find in our day that the most brainless twaddlers are ready to propose *amendments* to the Constitution, and to show that they think themselves wiser than Washington, Hamilton, Sherman, Madison, Franklin, &c., and more able to form the fundamental laws of a nation. It is universally acknowledged that the convention which framed the Federal Constitution contained minds of the highest order; and the practical experience of the people of country has satisfied them that we had "the best government in the world," until insurrectionists and revolutionists undertook to destroy it.

One of the great principles of the Constitution is that of amendment, but this is so restricted as to prevent alteration unless a very large majority of the States are willing to consent to it. The very idea of a constitution is that of *an organic law which may not be altered if there be any doubts as to the propriety of the proposed alteration.* In this our government differs very materially *from that of England.* There is no real restriction upon the power of parliament, but our Federal Constitution was intended to give only limited and well defined power, of legislation to a general Congress, to enable it to do for the whole country what the individual States could not so well do, and to leave to the States the direction of all local matters, and such things as could be as well done by State governments as by a central one.

The framers of the Constitution were as well aware of the *danger* of centralization as they were of the inconveniences of a feeble union, and they so balanced the powers of the Federal government as to prevent the absorption of supreme power by any one department of it, and they carefully defined the legislative powers of Congress, so as to prevent its absorbing the power and authority of the State governments. The chief peculiarity of our system of government is in *its division and circumscription of powers.*

The Federal Government has no legal power but what is given by the Constitution, and all other powers are "reserved to the State and to the people." Not only are the powers of the general government expressly limited, but they are with great precision divided between the legislative, executive, and judiciary departments. The experience of the world has shown that a concentration of the power of a great country has always resulted in despotism, and it was to prevent such a result that the sages who founded our republic so carefully restricted and divided the powers of the general government.

A careful consideration of the character of our government will convince any man of judgment that what the radical faction which controls Congress calls *amending* the Constitution is in reality an effort to destroy its peculiar principles; to take away those safeguards which were designed to prevent the conversion of our *Federal republic* into some form of oligarchy or monarchy. The Constitution was designed to be a fundamental law, to continue for ages, and to check the ambitious designs of demagogues and factionists who take advantage of temporary excitements to accomplish their selfish objects.

Under the Constitution, not changed to suit the notions of scheming politicians, nor those of insane fanatics, our fathers lived and prospered as no other people have done; and prudent men must see that such an organic law should not be changed in its most vital features without cool and mature deliberation.—*Phila. Daily News.*

Connecticut on admitting Loyal Members.

In the Connecticut Senate last Tuesday morning, May 22, Mr. Harrison introduced the following important resolution:

WHEREAS, The loyal people of the State of Tennessee have declared the secession ordinance of 1861 null and void, have repudiated the rebel debt, have adopted the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and have attested their fidelity to the Union cause under the most trying circumstances; and whereas, the loyal people of said State have elected a delegation of loyal men to the National Congress, therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives are hereby requested to favor the admission of the Congressional delegation from Tennessee without delay.

Mr. Harrison hoped that the resolution would pass without discussion. He moved the yeas and nays on the question. Ayes and nays were ordered. The resolution passed unanimously.

WHAT A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN COULDN'T SEE.—A Democratic Congressman called upon Postmaster General Dennison and solicited the appointment of a constituent of similar faith to a Postmastership in his District. "What is he?" blandly asked Gov. Dennison. "Why, he is a Union man, and supports President Johnson's policy," replied the M. C. "But what *was* he, and for whom did he vote in the last Presidential election?" further interrogated the postal chief. "He voted for McClellan," was the frank and ready reply. "We are not appointing any men postmasters who voted for McClellan," quoth Governor Dennison, to the evident disgust of the expectant Congressman, who retired in a bewildered state of mind, growing out of his effort to see the precise benefit to his party of its vigorous support of the President's policy.

Shall Deserters Vote.

HARRISBURG, June 1.—The Supreme Court has adjourned without having announced their decision in the case argued last week involving the constitutionality of the act of Congress disfranchising deserters, and it is not likely that a decision will be pronounced until the meeting of the court at the end of June.

The act of Assembly, which the Governor held awaiting the decision of the court on the constitutionality of the act of Congress, provides for records and lists to be procured by the Adjutant General and to be furnished to the clerks of the several Courts of Quarter Sessions in this State, which, as presented in the letter of the Attorney General to the Court before the argument of the case, will require all the time before the election, and are of great importance to persons marked as deserters and who can procure evidence to give them the right of suffrage.

We learn officially that the Governor will sign the bill, and that the Adjutant General will commence the work at once. If the Supreme Court decides the act of Congress to be constitutional it can then be carried into effect under the act of Assembly.

AN Auburn, Me., man raised $1,900 worth of vegetables from a single acre of land last year, and expects to raise $3,000 worth from it this year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale at the late residence of Mrs. Eliza J. Gilliland, in Mapleton,

On Saturday, the 16th of June, 1866,

The following personal property, to wit:

17 head of Sheep, bedsteads and bedding, tables, chairs, clock, carpets, copper kettle, a lot of tinware, and many other articles of household and kitchen furniture.

Sale to commence at one o'clock, p. m., when conditions will be made known.

A. W. SWOOPE,
JOHN GAYTON,
June6-2t Executors.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

To canvass for the great book of 1866,

"THE SOUTH!"

A tour of its battle fields and ruined cities; a journey through the desolated States, and talks with the people.

BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

From personal observations and experience during months of southern travel.

The author has had letters of introduction from men in high standing, to the head of all Government departments in the south, civil and military. Whatever is known by these men of the sufferings of the past, present condition of things, as well as plans for the future, will be made known in this book. The great popularity of the author, and intense interest in the subject, combine to make *this by far the greatest selling book before the* public, while our very liberal inducements present a rare chance for agents to make money.

For circulars and terms, address the
AMERICAN PUBLISHING AGENCY,
Jc6-1m* 702 Chestnut street, Philada.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY caution any person or persons against purchasing or in any way meddling with all the personal property now in the possession of Geo. W. Attleborger, as I have purchased the same at constable sale, and are left with him during my pleasure, subject to my orders. M. L. REX.
Mapleton, May 28, 1866-3t*

SUGAR CURED HAMS, SIDE, Shoulders, Dried Beef, just received at
my23-3w S. B HENRY & CO.

JUST received by Boat Hero,

600 sacks ground Alum Salt.
600 " Star Dairy "

which we offer to dealers at cost and carriage.
my30-3w S. B. HENRY & CO.

FISH.

100 1-2, 1-4 and 1/8 bbls.
50 bbls. Dry Salt Herring.
50 bbls. Eastport do
20 bbls. Lake do
my30-3w At S. B. HENRY & CO.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—[Estate of Eliza J. Gilliland, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary upon the will and testament of Eliza J Gilliland, late of Union township, Huntingdon County, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to the undersigned.

A. W. SWOOPE,
JOHN GAYTON, Sr.,
May 29, 1866-6t. Executors.

Notice.

THE undersigned Corporators named *in the act of Assembly, entitled an Act to incorporate* the Pennsylvania Canal Company," approved the first day of May, 1866, will open books and receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said company at the places and times following:

PHILADELPHIA, at Room No. 23, Merchant's Exchange, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the 26th day of June, 1866.

HARRISBURG, at the Lochiel House, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the 10th day of July, 1866.

HUNTINGDON, at the Morrison House, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the 19th day of July, 1866.

L. T. Wattson,	Alex. M. Lloyd,	John A. Lemon,
David Blair,	Geo. K. Roberts,	James Burns,
T. T. Wierman,	W. J. Howard,	John Lingafelt,
John Scott,	R. B. Wigton,	James Gardner,
John N. Swoope,	J. J. Patterson,	Wm. Dorris, Jr.

my30-2m

ACCIDENTS!

THE ORIGINAL

TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Assets, April 1, $634,880 23.

INSURES AGAINST

Accidents from Runaway Horses.
Accidents from Machinery.
Assaults by Burglars and Robbers.
Sprained Ankles and Broken Limbs.
Explosions, Collisions, Burning, and Drowning,

Accidents of all Kinds.

☞Policies of any amount, from $500 to $10,000 in case of fatal accident, or $3 to $50 weekly compensation in case of disabling bodily injury, and from one month to five years' time at *small premiums.*

Oldest and Best Accident Ins. Co. Extant.
J. G. PATTERSON, Pres't. RODNEY DENNIS, Sec'y.
Applications received and policies issued by
R. A. MILLER & CO.,
General Insurance Agents.
my30 4t Huntingdon, Pa.

SALES.

PRIVATE SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

I will sell at private sale, the following Real Estate:

No. 1. The FARM on which I now live, called "Bellemeade," lying in Morris township, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded by lands of H. Brinbaugh, Hugh Seede, and others, containing, with the mountain tract, about

362 ACRES,

This farm is prime limestone land, about 112 acres cleared, well cultivated, under good post and rail fence, and the balance finely timbered with white, red and rock oak, and chestnut. It has a good stone and frame dwelling house, bank barn, stone spring house, with a never failing spring of the very best water, wagon shed, corn crib, and other buildings, three orchards of apples, peaches and pears. Lies but a short distance from Spruce Creek

No. 2. A tract of 50 Acres of fine Limestone land, in Franklin township, adjoining lands of D. Shultz, Union Furnace, and the Little Juniata, 20 acres cleared and in clover; balance in Locust timber.

No. 3. A LOT OF GROUND, in Morris township, and the whole of Sugar Island, opposite No. 2, containing about 2 acres, adjoining land of R. Tussey.

Terms will be made known by the subscriber,
ap18-3m* BENJ. F. WALLACE.

GROUND RENTS

For Sale

GROUND RENTS on several lots in Smithfield, Walker township, will be sold if application is made soon. Apply to the subscriber.
Feb. 5, '66-tf. WM. LEWIS, Agent.

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

In the borough of OSCEOLA, Clearfield county, one lot 50x150, with an elegant new Storehouse, is 2½ stories high, fronting on public square, on corner of Main street. Lower part fitted up and used as a storeroom; upper portion finished for dwelling purposes. Cellar full size of building, 40x50. Apply on premises. [my23 2t*] SACKETT BROTHERS.

LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscribers have some lots in the town of Grantsville, or Marklesburg station, which they will sell at low price, from $30 to $100. All who *desire a good* healthy location to build would do well to call upon them soon at their store, and secure for themselves lots at low prices.
Grantsville, my16. BOYER & GARNER.

HARVEST

IS

COMING,

AND

FARMERS

SHOULD SUPPLY THEMSELVES WITH

THE BEST

HORSE HAY FORKS

SCYTHES & SNATHS,

RAKES AND FORKS,

GRINDSTONES,

And all other Harvesting Implements to be had at

JAS. A. BROWN'S

NEW METROPOLITAN

HARDWARE STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of Elizabeth Foster, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of Elizabeth Foster, late of West township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

STEWARD FOSTER,
May 21, 1866-6t. Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—[Estate of Benjamin Figart, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary, on the estate of Benjamin Figart, late of Morris township, Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

CAROLINE C. FIGART, Spruce Creek.
WILLIAM BURBANK, Altoona.
May 16, 1866-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of Samuel Foust, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Samuel Foust, late of Shirley township, Huntingdon county dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. JACOB FOUST,
Orvin, May 9-6t* Administrator.

TO THE LADIES.

The best assortment of

ELLIPTIC SKIRTS,

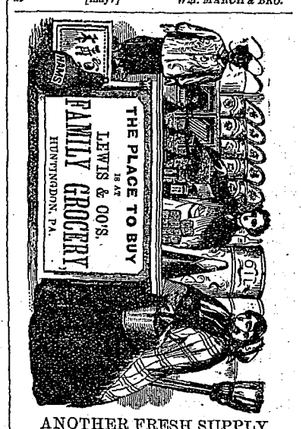
Just received this day from New York and for sale at the cheap cash store of WM. MARCH & BRO.

A splendid assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

FANCY TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS

Just received this day from New York and for sale cheap at [may7] WM. MARCH & BRO.



ANOTHER FRESH SUPPLY

OF

Choice GROCERIES

JUST RECEIVED

At Lewis & Co's Family Grocery.

Also,

EARLY VEGETABLES

Received fresh from the Philadelphia market every Wednesday and Saturday morning.

Also,

Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, Peas and Corn.

Also,

Spiced Lobster, Oysters, Chow chow, Worcestershire sauce, French Mustard, Horse Radish, Pepper sauce, Catsup, Olive Oil, &c., &c., and

All kinds of Syrups,

such as strawberry, pineapple, blackberry, &c

CALL AND SEE.

Farmers, Look to your Interest!

THE FULL BLOODED

IMPORTED SPANISH JACK

BRUTUS,

Will stand for service the present season at the stable of Thomas McCahan, in Walker twp. a short distance from Huntingdon, at the following rates:

Single service,.....$5 00
For the season,.....8 00
Insurance,.....12 00

two of which must be cash in hand.

Any person parting with an insured mare before she is known to be with foal forfeits the insurance money.

BRUTUS

is a full blooded, imported, black Spanish Jack, 13¼ hands high, *six years old this spring. He is gentle, powerful* in limb, and in every respect a most excellent animal.—His appearance will recommend him to all good judges.

☞Farmers should bear in mind that a mule is ready for market when two years old, while a horse must be five.
my23-1m ISAAC LONG, Keeper.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK,

OFFICE, 12 WALL STREET.

Cash Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $270,000.
Total Assets, $1,270,000

☞This Company insures against all loss or damage by fire, inland navigation, transportation, &c. The cost of insuring *in this company is no more than the first cost would* be in these small Mutual Companies.

With no Assessments!

This Company is made safe by the State laws of New York, which is not the case with the Pennsylvania Insurance Companies.

J. D. STEELE, *President.* P. NOTHAM, *Secretary.*
HENRY KIP, Supt. of Agencies.
ANDREW JOHNSTON, Agent,
my1-6m Huntingdon, Penna.
Office formerly occupied by W. H. Woods, Esq., Hill st.

FURNITURE!

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, in the rear of George W Swartz' Watch and Jewelry store, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

The subscriber has a *NEW AND ELEGANT HEARSE,* and is prepared to attend Funerals at any place in town or country. J. M. WISE.
Huntingdon, May 9, 1866-tf

GEO. SHAEFFER

Has just returned from the east with a

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &C.,

Which he offers to the inspection of his customers and the public generally. He will sell his stock at the most

REASONABLE PRICES,

and those who purchase once will surely call again.

BOOTS & SHOES MADE TO ORDER,

and REPAIRING done in the neatest and most expeditious manner.

Call upon Mr. Schaeffer at his shop on Hill street, a few doors west of the Diamond. my2

JUNIATA

STEAM PEARL MILL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

IS NOW

IN COMPLETE RUNNING ORDER

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR.

The patronage of the town and country is respectfully solicited.

GRAIN, of every description,

Bought at this mill.

McCAHAN & SON.

Huntingdon, May 2, 1866

1000 BUSHELS WHEAT

Wanted at Steam Pearl Mill.

my2 McCAHAN & SON.

PURE SPICES

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

LOVE'S Pure and Superior Rio Coffee in packages of one pound, for sale at
LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery.

☞For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, June 6, 1866.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribers receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

☞ There will be preaching in the German Reformed Church next Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock.

☞ There will be preaching in the St John's Episcopal Church, this place, next Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, evening at 8 o'clock.

Destructive Fires

Are occurring in many parts of the country. For security insure your property with R. A. Miller & Co.

☞ A new lodge of Good Templars was organized in Mifflintown a week ago. The cause of temperance is progressing in the centre of the State.

☞ We learn that the Base Ball club at Alexandria, this county, has been organized, and played several games. We are pleased to note this, as we are desirous of seeing the men of the "Social" of this place, challenged, in order to test their worth better, and bring them into repute.

Base Ball Players, Attention!

For bruised fingers, sprained legs or arms, or any accident whatever, and a base ball player is always liable to many, you may secure compensation from $25 to $50 per week, by insuring in the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, with R. A. Miller & Co.

☞ The Republican convention of Cambria county, on Monday, May 28, nominated Daniel J. Morrell, as the choice of that county for Congress, he beating Hon. A. A. Barker by ten votes. Mr. Morrell is one of the firm of Wood, Morrell & Co., proprietors of the extensive rolling mill at Johnstown

☞ Mr. Wesley M'Coy, a respectable farmer residing in Granville township, Mifflin county, a few miles from Lewistown, committed suicide a short time since by hanging himself to a beam in his barn. Resulted from mental aberration. Mr. McCoy was 50 years of age, and leaves a wife and family.

☞ The Juniata *Republican*, heretofore a supporter of Congress, has changed its base, and now favors the policy of President Johnson. It would take only a very little courage for more papers of the same stripe to openly advocate a sensible view of matters in the political sphere. Stevens stock is going down.

☞ If the President is a traitor to his party and his country what are those of his Cabinet who endorse his position? If all are traitors, then those of the party who endorse the President and his Cabinet are also traitors. Does Robert the Scribe intend to organize *his* party counting out all whom he denounces as traitors.

☞ The Shirleysburg *Herald* has the following item in reference to the crops in the lower end of this county: "There is said to be much poor wheat through the lower end (generally frozen out), while there is also much that is good. The average promise, we think, is reasonably fair. The fruit crop, so far as we know, has not been materially injured, and will be plentiful

Who are Exempt from Taxation.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: This question has been frequently asked since the adjournment of the Legislature. In answer we repeat the exempts to be those persons and their property, who have served in the army for a period not less than nine months; those persons who have been discharged on account of wounds or physical disability received or contracted in the army, and the widows and orphans, their property, of deceased soldiers of this class, shall be exempt from the payment of all bounty and *per capita* tax levied to pay bounties, to volunteers. The same persons are also exempt from paying militia tax. These facts are important to parties desiring to appeal from tax levies.

Base Ball Convention.

We have received letters, says the Philadelphia *City Item*, from different parts of the State, proposing a convention of all our clubs for the purpose of effecting an organization to consolidate and systematize our influence, and make it impressive at the next National (so called) Convention, to be held in New York in December. We must form a State association, and it is generally acceded that the Convention should be held at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, August 15th, at 10 o'clock in the morning. The country clubs claim that we owe it to them to meet at the capital of the State, and we think they are quite in the right. We shall be glad to hear from clubs throughout the State in this matter. Each club should send two delegates. A President, four Vice Presidents, a Recording and Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer, are to be elected. Two or three dollars will be required annually from each club to pay expenses.

Sunday School Convention.

The sixth annual Sunday School Convention of the Juniata District, East Baltimore Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, met at McVeytown, Mifflin County, on Tuesday, May 29th.

The Rev. Thomas Barnhart, Presiding Elder of the District, President; and Rev. J. A. DeMoyer, of Ennisville, and Mr. B. M. Greene, of Huntingdon, Secretaries.

The number of Pastors in attendance was twenty-five, and some seventy-five representatives of Sunday Schools, beside three visiting Clergy, and numbers of Sunday School workers.

The Convention held sessions on Tuesday afternoon and evening, and on Wednesday morning, afternoon and evening; closing its meeting at 10 o'clock, P. M.

The attendance at the meeting was very large throughout, at times crowding every available space. Altogether the largest, and best Convention as yet held in the District.

All Sunday School workers in attendance were cordially invited to take part in the discussions and exercises of the convention.

The *Children's Meeting* held on Wednesday forenoon was very interesting. The Schools were escorted by the McVeytown Band—and entered the Church singing "Marching Along."

Impromptu remarks were made by the President, Rev. T. Barnhart, and Rev. J. A DeMoyer. The addresses were delivered by Rev. J. A. Price, Mr. M. Mohler, County Superintendent of Mifflin County, and Mr. T. G. Bell. Singing, such as, "Who shall sing if not the children," "Gather them in," "Happy home," "If I were a Voice," "Pilgrim Band," "We'll stand by the Right," &c., were interspersed through the exercises.

The annual sermon before the Convention was preached on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. James Brads of Petersburg, to a large and attentive audience. The sermon was able, forcible and instructive, based on the command of Christ "Feed my lambs," (John 21, 15.) The speaker presenting the condition of children and their relation; and enforcing the duty of the text, from the consideration that food was provided in the word of God, and the opportunity offered itself in the Sunday Schools to feed the lambs. The sermon elicited from the Convention a vote of thanks to the speaker

A number of questions were brought by the Committee before the Convention, and called out considerable discussion, in which Clergy and Laity generally participated. The question "Would the introduction of Cabinet Organs, or kindred instruments, be promotive of good in our Sunday Schools?" perhaps called forth more earnest debate than any other, and resulted in the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the introduction of Cabinet Organs into many of our Sunday Schools would be productive of good.

The question, "How can we best secure the early conversion to God of the children of our Sunday Schools?" brought out the fact, that during the past year gracious revivals of religion were had among the children at different places, and also their general fidelity in the profession made by them.

The question in reference to the Centenary movement in the church the present year, resulted in the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the organization of our Sunday Schools into Sunday School Centenary Societies, wherever practicable, so as not to interfere with the Missionary Societies.

The following questions were also discussed: "What is the best method of opening and conducting Sunday Schools?" "What prominence should be given to Catechistical instruction?" "How can we bring in new scholars to our Sunday Schools?" "How can we enlist our members more generally in the labors of the Sunday School?"

Deeply interesting accounts were given in the manner of conducting Infant Classes, by earnest workers, when the question, "What is the best method of teaching infant classes?" was under discussion.

Bloody Run, and the last Tuesday in May, 1867, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and to close on Wednesday night, was the place, time, and duration, as fixed for the Seventh Annual Sunday School Convention of Juniata district.

Thanks were voted to the citizens of McVeytown for their hospitality—to the Secretaries, President, Railroad Cos., &c., for various reasons.

A committee, consisting of the presiding elder, the preacher in charge of Bloody Run, the Sunday School committee, and Rev. J. Moorhead, were appointed to prepare a programme, &c., for next annual meeting.

On motion, *Resolved*, That all delegates hereafter are expected to remain until the close of the Convention.

Resolved, That upon the election of the delegates the preachers are requested to inform the preacher at Bloody Run of only those who will attend, and whether male or female.

Mr. T. G. Bell, and a class of young ladies, at different times upon the call of the convention, favored the same with excellent singing.

SECRETARY.

☞ Paper manufactured from wood, is now being freely made at several places in New England. The mills we think will go on increasing in number until the price of paper shall come down to a rate which will allow publishers of newspapers to pay their way by their subscriptions. For the last four or five years the struggles of publishers cannot be imagined by the readers of their papers. The price which has been charged for newspapers has borne and still bears no comparison to the cost.

Get the Best.

Mr. Greeley's History is everywhere recognized, by fair minded men of all parties, not only as the highest authority, but as greatly surpassing all other works, both in conception of plan and excellence of detail—abounding in clear and graphic delinations of events, candid and accurate statements of facts, and marked by the most painstaking and thorough research. W. L. HARVEY and A. J. FREES are now taking orders in this county. *

AN ACT relating to the payment of bounties to veteran volunteers.

WHEREAS, At the beginning of the late rebellion, certain volunteers entered the military service of the United States, without receiving local bounty:

And whereas, Many of said volunteers, while yet in said service, re-enlisted, for three years more, under general orders, number one hundred ninety-one, current series, war department, Washington, D. C., dated June twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and its supplement:

And whereas, Many of said veteran volunteers, through a misunderstanding of an act of the legislature, entitled "An Act relating to the payment of bounties to volunteers," approved the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, have not been able to secure local bounties, from the proper authorities of the places to which they have given their credit; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That all veteran volunteers, who have been regularly re-enlisted and re mustered, under general orders, number one hundred and ninety-one, from the war department, dated June twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and extending to April first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and who have not received any local bounty, nor given their credit to localities outside of this state, shall be paid a local bounty, of three hundred dollars, which shall be paid by the proper authorities of such counties, cities, wards, boroughs and townships, as received the credit of such veteran volunteers: *Provided*, That in case such credit be given to localities, or places, included in the limits of any township, such township, or the proper authorities thereof, shall pay such bounty: *And provided further*, That in cases where there has been any agreement, between any of said veterans, and the proper local authorities of any township, ward, or borough, for a less amount than three hundred dollars, and the said authorities have failed to levy and collect the tax, to pay the bounty agreed upon, in such cases, the said authorities shall not be required, under the provisions of this act, to levy and collect more tax than will be necessary to pay the sum, agreed upon by the parties.

SEC. Transcripts from the records, in the adjutant general's office of this State certified to by the adjutant general, as well as general orders from the war department, shall be received in evidence; and the place of residence, named in the re-enlistment and muster-in rolls, shall, in the absence of other evidence, be considered the place of credit.

SEC. 3. That the school directors, or other proper authorities, of each and every county, city, district, township, ward, or borough, in which such credits, for veteran volunteers, were received, and counted, in filling the quotas, under the several calls of the President of the United States, for troops, are hereby authorized and required to levy and collect a sufficient tax to pay, said veteran volunteers, or their heirs, or legal representatives: *Provided*, That said tax shall not be collected from officers and soldiers, now in the service of the United States, or who have been in such service, and have been honorably discharged therefrom, or widows and orphans, or widowed mothers, of such officers and soldiers, who may have died from wounds received, or disease contracted, while in said service.

SEC. That if any soldier, non-commissioned officer, or private, who would have been entitled to receive said bounty, shall have died before the passage of this act, or before the receiving of his money, the proper authorities shall pay the same to such person, or persons, as, by the laws of the United States, would have been entitled to bounties, given by the United States: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the township of Spring, Crawford county. JAMES R. KELLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID FLEMING,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The first day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six. A. G. CURTIN.

SEPARATING A MOTHER AND CHILD.—In the Circuit Court in Morgantown, W. Va., last week, a deeply affecting scene took place. It occurred in the matter of habeas corpus granted at the instance of Clerk Everly against his wife for the rendition of the body of a child born to the parties prior to their separation. After a full hearing, the Court gave judgment that the mother should deliver the child to the father. The Morgantown *Post* says: "It was then that a scene occurred that beggars description. The mother pressed her infant to her breast and clung with all the tenacity of life to the object of her fond hopes. Her loud sobs and agonizing shrieks sent such a thrill of sorrow to the hearts of the bystanders as only the voice of women in distress can impart. The husband endeavored to wrest it from her arms, but could not do it, when the Sheriff stepped forward to carry out the order of the Court, and succeeded in obtaining the child. The loud cries of the mother thus doubly widowed, were heard for several squares from the court house, as she was led away supported by her father and brother."

☞ Reader, you have a choice—to follow Stevens, Sumner, Wade, Butler and Schurz, or President Johnson, Seward, Stanton, Grant and Sherman. We feel strongly inclined to believe in the honesty and patriotism of the latter firm. We don't want to oppose the Administration for fear we may be denounced as a traitor by Robert the Scribe.

General Insurance Agency.

R. A. Miller & Co., insure property and lives at as reasonable rates as the hazards permit.

Fire!!

All prudent persons should insure their property with R. A. Miller & Co.

Myers, the man arrested for stealing, dug his way out of jail last night, and "dug" for parts unknown. O, jail!

[COMMUNICATED.]

SCOTTSVILLE, PA., June 4, 1866.

Mr. Editor:—A sad accident befell Mr. W. L. Stevens a few days since. He was engaged on a mill sawing lath with a circular saw, and by some mishap his hand came in contact with it; the result was almost severing four fingers from his hand. He repaired to the physician as early as possible, who dressed his wounds but found it necessary to amputate one of his fingers.—Taking everything into consideration, he is now improving quite rapidly.—Mr. Stevens was a brave soldier and through the dark days of the rebellion he was ever found in the battles front, standing up for right and liberty. At the close of the war he returned without a scratch, but now it is his misfortune at home to receive such injuries that will cripple him for life.

The coming event of the month, the exhibition of the Dramatic Society, is looked forward to with considerable interest. The Society will attempt the higher walks of the dramatic art. Several scenes from the Merchant of Venice will be performed. This play is one of the greatest efforts of Shakspeare's genius, and ranks with Hamlet, Macbeth and Richard III. The character of Shylock, the revengeful Jew, is one of the most powerful portrayals of human passion that ever proceeded from the mind of man. It was in the *role* of Shylock that the elder Kean made his *debut*, in a leading character before a London audience.

As we have been present at rehearsal, we are able to say that in our judgment the "bill of fare" is well selected, and will afford a fund of amusement and instruction to those who may witness the performance. The object of the exhibition is a laudable one and we bespeak for the amateurs a crowded house. SPECTATOR:

MARRIED,

On the 24th ult., by the Rev. M. Allison, Mr. JOHN W. SHELMER, of Shirley township, to Miss NANCY MCCULLOCH, of Tuscarora tp., Juniata county

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HORACE GREELEY'S
HISTORY OF THE WAR,
"THE AMERICAN CONFLICT."

Upwards of 100,000 Copies Sold.

The high character of this work has gained for it among the distinguished men and leading journals of all parties, a reputation accorded to no other History of

THE GREAT CIVIL WAR.

As a complete, lucid, impartial and authentic record of events, marked throughout by great care and discrimination, it has no rival.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

It is of course a history from a standpoint of observation far distant from our own, and from that of the Democracy generally; but it is marked by much less prejudice, and is disfigured by far less partisan feeling, than most of our friends would imagine. It contains a vast amount of information, and is altogether superior to any volume on the subject that has yet appeared.

From the North American Review.

He writes without passion, making due allowance for human nature in the South as well as the North.

From the New York Daily News.

Joshua R. Giddings, J. T. Headley, J. S. C. Abbott, Lossing and Horace Greeley have all published the first parts of a history of the war; but of these, no one has been so successful as that of Mr. Greeley, nor is worthy the same attention.

From the (London) Westminster Review.

It is temperate, and gives way to no vituperation, although thoroughly in earnest, and if we may admire the industry which has enabled the editor of the leading newspaper in America to do this at such a time, we may still more admire the spirit of fairness and directness which characterize this very valuable work.

From the New York World.

MR. GREELEY AS A HISTORIAN.—He has few equals as a writer of vigorous English. He is terse, racy, direct, going straight to the heart of the subject as it presents itself to his view, hitting it off occasionally by a dash of grotesque humor, but more frequently irradiating it with gleams of shrewd, homely sense.

From the Boston Pilot.

We recommend the perusal of "The American Conflict" to those who do not intend merely to talk about matters and things, but who wish to speak rationally and from conviction.

O. D. CASE & CO., Publishers,
Hartford, Conn.
my23

☞ FRYSINGER BROTHERS, Newspaper Advertising and General Purchasing Agents, No. 400 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, are authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

Anything that cannot be got at home, from a photograph to a piano, can be procured from the city, through these agents, at the *lowest* price, their commission coming off the sellers. Country merchants, as well as citizens generally, will find this agency a great convenience. All letters of inquiry, with stamp enclosed, are promptly answered. ap3-2m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS & CATARRH, treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 519 PINE street, PHILADA. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country, can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain.—No charge for examination. mh21866-1y

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

June, 4:

Family Flour	$11,50
Extra Flour	$9,75
Superfine Flour	$8,50
Rye Flour	$6,25
Corn Meal	$3,50
Extra White Wheat	$2,80@3,25
Fair and Prime Red	$2,50@2,75
Rye	$1,12
Corn, prime Yellow	82
Oats	70
Barley	75
Cloverseed, @64 lbs	$5,75
Timothy	$5,25
Flaxseed	$2,60
Wool	60@70
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. E. HENRY & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Superfine Flour ₿ bl	$11,00
Extra Flour	$12,00
Family Flour	$12,50
Corn Meal ₿ cwt	$1,70
Buckwheat Meal ₿ cwt	$5,00
Red Wheat	$2,00 @ 2,60
White Wheat	$2,00 @ 2,75
Corn	75 to 80
Oats	60
Barley	70
Rye	$1,00
Cloverseed ₿ 64 lbs	$4,00 @ 5,00
Timothy	$2,75 to 3,00
Flaxseed	$1,75 to 2,05
Rye Chop ₿ cwt	$1,50
Bran ₿ cwt	$1,15
Shorts ₿ cwt	$1,40
Mixed Chop	$1,75
Plaster per ton	$10,00
Beeswax ₿ lb	30
Hops ₿ lb	40 to 60
Rags ₿ lb	4
Beans ₿ bus	$2,00
Feathers ₿ lb	55 to 85
Tallow	10 to 12
Dried Apples ₿ lb	13 to 20
Dried Peaches ₿ lb	18 to 25
Ham	20 to 22
Sides	17
Shoulder	15
Dried Beef	22
Lard	20
Butter	25
Eggs	18
Country Soap	10
Hay ₿ ton	$10,00
Rye Straw ₿ bundle	8
Potatoes ₿ bus	$1,00
Apple Butter ₿ gallon	$1,25
Wool ₿ lb	40 to 60
Large Onions ₿ bus	$1,40
Small Onions ₿ quart	12
Corn Brooms ₿ doz	$3,00 to 4,50
Chickens	20 to 25
Turkeys	75 to 1,50
Dried Cherries ₿ quart	12

Improved Washing Machine.

One of the most complete machines for washing clothes has just been invented by John S. Lash, Esq., of Philadelphia, who has recently obtained a patent for it. It is highly ingenious, although simple in construction. What is still better, it is within the reach of every housekeeper, costing as it does, only five dollars. For further particulars, we refer the reader to the advertisement in another column. 4t

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

BROKE OUT IN A NEW PLACE.

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS, NEW FIRM.

BOYER & GARNER

Would respectfully inform the public that they have just opened a

NEW STORE AT GRANTSVILLE, (Marklesburg station)

Consisting of Groceries of all kinds, Dry Goods, such as prints, muslins, de laines, &c.; Hardware, Queensware, and a large lot of Shoes at reduced prices; Hats, Caps, Tinware, salt, fish, wooden and willow ware, drugs and stationery, which they are prepared to sell at very low prices to those who will favor us with a call.

BOYER & GARNER.

Grantsville, May 16, 1866.

MANTUA MAKING.

MRS. JOHN HOFFMAN & REBECCA MEGAHAN, are prepared to do all kinds of Mantua Making, and all kinds of plain sewing.

Both have had great experience in the sewing line, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and especially that of the Ladies.

Their room is on Railroad street in the rear of Fishers' store.

Gentlemen's and other Shirts, Ladies' and Children's Dresses promptly made to order.

May 16, 1866.

NEW GOODS.

G. B. BRUMBAUGH & CO.

Have just received and now offer for sale at

MARKLESBURG, PA.,

A

"VERY SMALL"

But

WELL SELECTED

STOCK OF

Fancy and staple Dry Goods, Ladies' dress Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Glassware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Notions, Fish, Salt, &c., &c.

at the very lowest cash prices.

Marklesburg, May 2, 1866tf

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE
IN HUNTINGDON.

NEW GOODS
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

WM. MARCH & BRO.

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and splendid stock of goods at their store in Huntingdon, consisting in part of

SILKS,
DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, TINWARE,
LADIES' FANCY TRIMMINGS,
HOOP SKIRTS, BONNETS, BUTTONS,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,
CRACKERS, NOTIONS,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
GLASS, NAILS,
FISH, SALT,
&c., &c.

And in fact everything that is usually kept in a first class store, all which were bought low for cash and will be sold at correspondingly low prices for cash, or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of all, and the public are cordially invited to examine our goods.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.

WM. MARCH & BRO.

Huntingdon, Apl. 24, 1866.

Patent Box Blue and Bleaching Preparation.

The best thing out. Ladies, try it and you will use no other. To be had in large or small quantities, at

May, 9-3t* J. H. WESTBROOK, Huntingdon.

CANNED PEACHES and Tomatoes Mixed Pickles, Tomatoe Catsup, Pepper sauce, &c., &c for sale at Lewis & Co's Family Grocery.

CHOICE Dried Peaches, Apples, Currants, Prunes, Raisins, &c., &c., for sale at LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery.

ALL KINDS OF TOBACCO wholesale and retail, at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

IF YOU WANT the BEST SYRUP, Go to CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD, Preferred by all practical Painters! Try it! and you will have no other. Manufactured only by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers,
No. 137 Nth. Third st., Philada.

Jan24-1y

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON ARE selling off at greatly reduced prices.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

BEST BLEACHED MUSLIN always on hand at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

GROUND ALUM AND SALINA SALT at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS constantly on hand at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES, of every variety at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

$90 A MONTH!—Agents wanted for six entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. GARBY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. ce.201865-1y

SCHOOL BOOKS, Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

CASSIMERES.—A choice lot of black and fancy Cassimeres at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

WILLOW and CEDAR WARE for sale at LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery.

MONEY!

ECONOMY IS MONEY SAVED!

The subscriber is permanently located in Huntingdon, and is prepared to purchase, or repair in the best style, and expeditiously, broken *UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.*

All articles intrusted to him will be returned to the residence of the owner as soon as repaired. Umbrellas and parasols for repair can be left at Lewis' Book store. may2,1866tf WM. PENTIMAN.

DUNCANNON NAIL AGENCY.

JAS. A. BROWN is Agent for the sale of our Nails and Spikes, at Huntingdon, Pa. It is well known that the Duncannon Nails are far superior in quality to any others offered in the Huntingdon market DEALERS, BUILDERS, and consumers generally will be supplied in quantities from one pound to one hundred kegs at manufacturers' prices by sending their orders or calling at his new mammoth Hardware store, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap10] DUNCANNON IRON CO.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

H. ROMAN.

BLANK BOOKS, of various sizes, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE*

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLINS, Ticking, Linseys, Checks, bleached and brown cantou Flannels, miner's Plaid, Wool Flannels, &c., &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO'S.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed on envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STEOR.*

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

RAILROAD STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, &C.

The attention of

MECHANICS, FARMERS, BUILDERS,

and buyers generally, is invited to the fact that we are now offering a BETTER ASSORTMENT of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.,

than can be found elsewhere in this part of the State, at prices to suit the times. Our stock comprises all articles in this line of business, embracing a general assortment of TOOLS and MATERIALS used by CARPENTERS, BLACKSMITHS, CARRIAGE and WAGON MAKERS, JOINERS, &c., &c., together with a large stock of

Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Railroad and Mining Supplies, Saddlery, Rope, Chains, Grindstones, Circular, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws, Enamelled, Finished and Plain Hollow Ware. Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns, Oil and Powder Cans.

An excellent assortment of

Fine Cutlery,

Comprising

KNIVES, FORKS, DESSERT, TEA AND TABLE SPOONS, SCISSORS, RAZORS, &C.

BRITTANIA & SILVER PLATED WARE.

Household, Horticultural and Farm Implements,

Of the latest and most improved patterns,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKERS

Will find a general assortment of material for their use consisting in part of

Carriage Trimmings, Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Axles, Springs, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Malleable Irons, Patent and enamelled Leather, Whips, Tongues, Sockets, Shafts, &c.

BLACKSMITHS

Can be supplied with

ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES,

SLEDGES, HAMMERS,

HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

Horse Nails, and all kinds of Iron & Steel

CARPENTERS

Will find in our establishment a superior stock of

PLANES,
SAWS,
AUGERS,
HATCHETS,
HAMMERS,
FILES,
CHISELS,
HINGES,
SCREWS,
LOCKS,
BOLTS,
PULLEYS,
SASH-CORDS, &C., &C.

MINING AND MINERS' GOODS.

NAILS and SPIKES, of all varieties,

BLASTING POWDER, FUSE,

COAL PICKS AND SHOVELS.

Farmers

Can be accommodated with everything in their line from a Grain Separator to a Wheat-stone.

Builders

Are especially invited to call and examine our stock of

BUILDING HARDWARE,

and compare our prices with others.

Agricultural Implements,

Comprising the famous Russell

Reaper, Mower, and Dropper, combined,

Rundell's First Premium HORSE PITCHFORK,
Rakes,
Scythes,
Hoes,
Hay Forks,
Trace and Halter Chains,
Breast Chains,
Cow Ties,
Curry Combs,
Cards, &c., &c., &c.

Among the specialties of our House, we desire to call attention to the celebrated

OHIO PUMP,

The exclusive right to sell which is vested in us. Send for a circular and get full particulars of same, and satisfy yourself of its superior qualities.

SCALES.

Scales of all sizes and descriptions, including

Tea and Counter Scales, Platform Scales, Grocers' and Druggists' Scales, Rolling Mill, Wheelbarrow, Pork, Portable, Hopper, Miners and Transportation, Hay, Cattle and Coal Scales,

FURNISHED AT MANUFACTURERS' CASH PRICES.

The largest and best assortment of

GLASS, PAINTS, OIL & PUTTY,

Ever offered in this place.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

COOK & PARLOR STOVES.

ALL SIZES OF

NAILS AND BRADS,

By the keg. Very low!

Best Norway nail, rod, bar and hoop Iron.

STEEL, of all sizes and descriptions.

WAGON BOXES,
CARRIAGE SPRINGS,
IRON AND BRASS WIRE.

Lard, Lubricating and Coal Oil,

By the barrel or gallon, at very low figures.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited, feeling confident that our goods and prices will not fail to please. ☜

WHARTON & MAGUIRE.

Huntingdon, February 27, 1866.

1866. 1866.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon april 10, '66.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon ap. 10, '66.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN,

ap. 10 '66.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

Z. YENTER,

HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE undersigned offers for the inspection and purchase of customers a large and assorted stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c. He feels satisfied they can be accomodated with anything in his line. His prices are low, and his stock fresh and good. He keeps the best of

SUGAR, COFFEE,
TEAS, SPICES, SALT,
TOBACCO & SEGARS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS & CAPS, &c.

ALSO—

HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES, MOLASSES, OILS, VINEGAR, FISH, CHEESE, FLOUR RICE, And NOTIONS of every kind.

A select stock of DRY GOODS, together with QUEENSWARE, and all other articles kept in a well regulated establishment for sale at reasonable prices.

☞ His store is on Hill street, nearly opposite the Bank, and in the room formerly occupied by D. Grove. Call and examine. Z. YENTER.

Huntingdon, ap. 10, 1866

NEW FAMILY GROCERY STORE.

WM. LONG would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity to the fact that he has just opened a FAMILY GROCERY STORE at the old stand of Christopher Long, where he will keep constantly on hand a full and well assorted stock of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Lovering's Syrup, N. Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, Salt, Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Dried Beef, Flour, Fish, Cheese, Rice, Pickles, and Provisions of all kinds.

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,

comprising, in part, Baskets, Buckets, Tubs, Washboards Corn Brooms, Brushes, Rugs, Mats, Floor Oil Cloths, Bags Trunks, &c. &c.

CANDLES and NUTS of all kinds, wholesale and retail. TOYS, TOBACCO, SEGARS, Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, &c

He respectfully invites a call and examination of his stock, satisfied that his goods and prices will compare favorably with those of any other in the place.

WM. LONG.

Huntingdon, March 7, 1866.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!

HIGH PRICES SURRENDER!!

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a New and splendid stock of

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

all of which he is prepared to sell at reduced prices.

A lot of choice CONFECTIONERIES have also been received.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, april 12, 1866.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY

OF

Handsome and Useful Articles,

Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

SOUR PICKLES ready for the table, by the doz., ½ doz., or ¼ doz., for sale at LEWIS & Co's Family Grocery.

DRESS BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS, of the latest styles, Belt Ribbon and Buckles, Hosiery, Glover, Edgings, Frillings, &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO.

NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY RECEIVED at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER *White and Colored Card Paper,* For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

FRESH

FLOWER and GARDEN SEEDS

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

THE BEST SHORE FISH for sale at *LEWIS & CO'S* Family Grocery.

CHOICE Teas, Coffee, Sugars and Molasses, for sale at Lewis & Co's Family Grocery.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

A LARGE VARIETY of articles too numerous to mention, for sale at LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery. Call and see.

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES for wagons of all sizes, for sale at the hardware store of [fe14,1866] JAS. A. BROWN.

THE BEST QUALITY OF FRESH MACKEREL at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

DR. A. B. LIGHT,
Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, having located at Warriorsmark, offers his professional services to the people of the town and vicinity. He will receive night calls at Chamberlin's Hotel.
May 10, 1866-3m.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH,
Having permanently located at Huntingdon, offers his professional services to the community.
Office, the same as that lately occupied by *Dr. Luden*, on Hill street. ap10,1866

DR. D. P. MILLER,
Office in room lately occupied by J. Simpson Africa, offers his service to citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. no1-6ms

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 23, '65.

BOYER & GARNER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Marklesburg station.

ANDREW JOHNSTON, agent for the Niagara Insurance Company, Huntingdon.

GEO. SHAEFFER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Guitors, &c., Huntingdon.

M'CAHAN & SON, proprietors of Juniata Steam Pearl Mill, Huntingdon.

G. B. BRUMBAUGH & CO., dealers in fancy and staple goods, Marklesburg

WM. LEWIS & CO., Family Groceries, Provision and Feed Store, Hunt., Pa.

WM. MARCH & BRO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, &c.

WM. LONG, Dealer in Candies, Nuts, Family Groceries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON,
Merchants, Huntingdon, Pa.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE, Wholesale and retail dealers in foreign and domestic Hardware, Cutlery, &c., Railroad street, Huntingdon.

CHAS. H. ANDERSON, Dealer in Call kinds of Lumber, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps,

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c. Huntingdon.

S. E. HENRY & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon.

WM. AFRICA, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Confectionery, Huntingdon.

Z. YENTER, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon, Pa.

DONNELL & KLINE,
PHOTOGRAPHERS, Huntingdon, Pa.

THOMAS G. STRICKLER & SON,
Manufacturers of Brougher's patent Broom Head or Wrapper, Huntingdon.

J. M. GREENE & F. O. BEAVER,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturers.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

B. M. GREENE, Dealer in Music, musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Huntingdon.

S. SHOEMAKER, Agent for the Magic Star Liniment, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

BILL POSTER.
The undersigned offers his services to business men and others desiring circulars distributed or handbills posted. He can be seen at the GLOBE office.
Huntingdon, Aug. 16, 1865. JOHN KOPLIN.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the Franklin House in the old bank building, Hill street, Huntingdon.
April 10, 1866.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

THE subscribers having leased this Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. McNulty, are prepared to accommodate strangers, travelers, and citizens in a good style. Every effort shall be made on our part to make all who stop with us feel at home. J. J. & J. D. FEE,
may2,1866 Proprietors.

MORRISON HOUSE, Huntingdon, Pa.

I HAVE purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the traveling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.
☞I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House. JOSEPH MORRISON.
May 10, 1866-tf.

K. ALLEN LOVELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
OFFICE—In the brick row, opposite the Court House. may3.1866

J. W. MATTERN. WILLIAM A. SIPE.
MATTERN & SIPE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
LICENSED CLAIM AGENTS,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office on Hill street.
Soldiers Claims against the Government for Back Pay Bounty, Widows' and Invalids' Pensions attended to with great care and promptness. my29-ly

AGENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and *Pensions*, can have *their claims promptly* collected by applying either in person or by letter to
W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.
August 12, 1863.

JOHN SCOTT, SAMUEL T. BROWN, JOHN M. BAILEY

The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN, to
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,
under which name they will hereafter conduct their practice as
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.
PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly prosecuted.
May 17, 1865-tf.

A. W. BENEDICT. J. SEWELL STEWART. P. M. LYTLE.

THE firm of Benedict & Stewart has been changed to
BENEDICT, STEWART & LYTLE,
under which name they will hereafter practice as
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.
They will also give careful attention to the collection of military and other Claims against the State or Government.
Office formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House. feb9,1866

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.
E. O. & G. W. COLDER.
HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.
Alexandria, Jan. 13, 1865-tf.

THE BEST EASTERN CHEESE at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.
mh7'66

CARPETING OF ALL KINDS at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

SEGARS.—Best quality of Segars at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.
mh7

PROF. H. M'ENTYRE'S GREAT REMEDY, THE

INDIAN COMPOUND

Internal and External Medicine,

WILL CURE:

☞ Diarrhœa, Bloody Flux in one day,
☞ Headache and Earache in three minutes.
☞ Toothache in one minute.
☞ Neuralgia in five minutes,
☞ Sprains in twenty minutes,
☞ Sore Throat in ten minutes,
☞ Cholic and Cramp in five minutes,
☞ Rheumatism in one day,
☞ Pain in the Back or Side in ten minutes,
☞ Bad Coughs or Colds in one day,
☞ Fever and Ague in one day.
☞ *Cures Deafness, Asthma, Piles,*
☞ Bronchitis Affections, Dyspepsia,
☞ Inflammation of the Kidneys, Erysipelas,
☞ Liver Complaint and Palpitation of the Heart.

Keep it in your Families—Sickness comes when least expected.

I propose to check, and effectually dissipate more ache and pain, and to accomplish more perfect equilibrium of all the circulating fluids in the human system, than can be effected by any other, or all other methods of medical aid in the same space of time.

THIS POPULAR REMEDY is fast coming into use, for the *fact that I cure, free of charge, all these* complaints whenever there is an opportunity to do so. As soon as it is applied it almost miraculously kills the pain. I do not ask you to buy before you are certain of its efficiency. *If you have no ache or pain, it is* warranted to do all it purports on the label.

I do not propose to cure *every* disease—only a class named by my directions. My liniment operates on chemical and electric principles, and is, therefore, applicable, to the cure or natural restorative of all organic derangement arising from an improper circulation of the nerve vital fluids.

Prof. J. H. McEntyre's INDIAN COMPOUND acts directly on the absorbents, reducing glandular and other swellings in incredible short time, *without any possible danger from its use* under any possible circumstances.

This is an internal and external medicine—composed of roots, herbs and barks, such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on earth to cure all complaints if we only know what they were.

This has been a great study with the Medical Faculty for many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what proportions to use.

J. H. McENTYRE,
Proprietor, Reading, Pa.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.
Huntingdon, Pa., Sept. 6, 1865.

McENTYRE'S
DANDELION PILLS,
For all diseases arising from one cause, viz: Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Catarrh in the Head, Weak and disordered Stomach, such as Indigestion, Sick Headache, Giddiness of the Head, Weakness of Sight, Windy Ailments, Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains, Pains in the Back or Side, Nervous Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Impurity of the Blood, Blotches or Eruptions of the Body, Gravel, Worms, &c., &c. Sold at 25 cents per box.

McENTYRE'S
INDIAN VEGETABLE
WORM DESTROYER!
This infallible medicine is warranted to expel worms in all cases and may be given to children of all ages, as they are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless.
☞ Can be had at Lewis' Book store, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. VENARD'S
STAR MAGIC LINIMENT.
$1000 REWARD will be paid for any medicine that excels this for the *following diseases:*

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Affections, Contracted Joints, Cholic Pains, Pains in Side or Back, Toothache, Headache, Sprains, Sore Throat, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, and all Diseases of the Muscles, Skin and Glands.

This is an Internal and External Medicine, composed of Roots, Herbs and Barks such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on the earth to cure all complaints, if we only knew what they were. This has been a subject for constant study with the Medical Faculty for a great many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what portions to use.

This wonderful remedy needs no recommendation save the results which invariably follow its application.

☞ This popular remedy is fast coming into use from the fact that it gives good satisfaction.

☞ PHYSICIANS are invited to test its efficacy in all cases of Rheumatism, Affections of the Spinal Column, and all Diseases of the Skin, Muscles and Glands. It has been used in thousands of instances under the personal supervision of the Inventors, and has never disappointed their expectations. All we ask for it is a trial—experimental proof—not the testimony of the men of straw, are the vouchers we desire to present to the public.

It would be well for many now lying in beds of torture, if these facts could reach their sick chambers. It is more important to them than to the inventors that this should be the case. "Truth is mighty and must prevail."

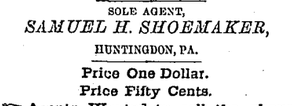
☞ Keep it in your family, for sickness comes when you least expect it.

PRICE--ONE DOLLAR.
SAMUEL H. SHOEMAKER,
SOLE AGENT, HUNTINGDON, PA.
Huntingdon, Pa., July 19, 1865.

DR. VENARD'S
STAR MAGIC LINIMENT
CURES
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
TOOTHACHE,
HEADACHE,
DIPTHERIA, or SORE THROAT,
CRAMPS, or
PAINS IN THE STOMACH,
SPRAINS,
and DIARRHŒA.
SOLE AGENT,
SAMUEL H. SHOEMAKER,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Price One Dollar.
Price Fifty Cents.
☞ **Agents Wanted to sell the above throughout the Country.**
Huntingdon, Oct. 25, 1865.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!
Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Ivory Card Paper,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
WM. AFRICA
Informs the public that he has just opened at his old stand in the Diamond, Huntingdon,
A Fine Assortment of all kinds of BOOTS AND SHOES,
For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
All of which he will sell at fair prices. *Quick sales and small profits.* Call and examine my stock. Manufacturing and Repairing done to order as usual.
Huntingdon, April 10, 1866.

SPECTACLES.

A fine and large assortment always on hand
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE GREAT MEDICINE!
M'Entyre's INDIAN COMPOUND.
A NEW SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.
PRICE PER BOTTLE, 50 CTS., and $1,00

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

VERMICELLI, Barley, Rice, Hominy, Beans, &c., at Lewis & Co's Family Grocery.

BROUGHER'S PATENT EXCELSIOR
BROOM HEAD OR WRAPPER.
PATENTED DECEMBER 26, 1865.
Everybody his own Broom Maker.

This head or Wrapper is constructed of Tin or Zinc, with sliding band and bolts, in connection with the centre bolt passing thro' the handle, holding it secure.

The article to which we call your attention is very simple, light and strong, weighing but SEVEN OUNCES.

The farming community have long needed an article of this character; and the high price of Brooms, together with the simplicity, durability, and practical utility of this invention, makes it more saleable than any other article ever introduced.

☞ We offer borough, township, and family rights for sale on reasonable terms, in the county of Huntingdon.
For further particulars, call and see the subscribers, or address THOS. G. STRICKLER & SON,
feb7,1866 Huntingdon, Pa.

LUMBER. LUMBER.
LUMBER.
THE undersigned has just received and is now ready to supply the public with
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,
COMPRISING ALL THE DIFFERENT GRADES,
From cullings up to the clear stuff,
From 9 months to 2 years dry!
Also,
PLASTERING LATH,
JOINT AND LAP SHINGLES,
BUILDING STUFF AND PLANK.
WORKED FLOORING, WEATHER-BOARDING,
DOORS, WINDOW FRAMES, SASHES, &c
at reasonable prices.
Now is the time to buy, before the Spring rush, as Lumber is already advancing, and dry lumber is a scarce article. CHAS. H. ANDERSON.
Huntingdon, Feb. 27, 1866

New Styles for '66 already on hand.
THE LARGEST and
THE BEST
STOCK OF NEW STYLES OF
WALL PAPER
Ever received in Huntingdon,
NOW OPEN
And for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.
OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF
GILTS, SATINS, BLANKS, BROWNS
of various styles, for
Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Offices, Bed Rooms, Kitchens, Bar Rooms, &c.
Paper is on the rise—save 20 per cent. by buying soon.
It will pay all to buy now for Spring use

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO THE LADIES.—Do you really intend to cease wearing the beautiful styles now so prevalent, or dress less elegantly, because the rebel Jeff. Davis, was captured in Fashionable Female attire? One moment's calm reflection will surely serve to change your rash resolve. The angels had too much good sense to lay aside their pure chaste robes of white, because they had for a time served to hide the deformities of that Prince of Rebels, the Devil. Can you err in following the example of Angels? Then having made up your minds that you will continue to dress tastefully regardless of rebel acts, *do not forget to call at the store of the subscribers, who will be happy at all times to furnish you with such articles of dress as you may desire.* Urge your fathers, husbands, brothers, neighbors and children to visit the same store. They can here be suited in good articles of Boots, Shoes, Clothing Material, Hats, Caps, Queensware and a general assortment of Groceries, on as reasonable terms as at any House in town. Store on Southeast corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.
may 31, 1865. FRANCIS B. WALLACE.

IF YOU WANT
A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH LIKENESS, CALL AT
DONNELL & KLINE'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY
On Hill Street, two doors west of Lewis' Book Store.
CALL AND SEE SPECIMENS.
Huntingdon, Oct 4, '65-tf.

MUSIC BOOKS
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HOWE'S SONGS OF IRELAND, containing about 175 of the Gems of Hibernia's Songs and Ballads, including 50 of Moore's Irish Melodies, Songs of the affections, Sentimental, Patriotic, Historical, Military, Political Comic and Miscellaneous Songs, arranged for the Pianoforte or Melodeon. Price $3.00

HOWE'S SONGS OF SCOTLAND, containing about 175 of the Gems of Caledonia's Songs and Ballads, including Songs of the affections, Sentimental, Patriotic, *Historical, Military, Political, Comic* and *Miscellaneous* Songs, arranged for the Pianoforte or Melodeon. Price $3.00.

HOWE'S SONGS AND BALLADS OF THE OLDEN TIME, containing the Original Words and Music, of the Songs and Ballads, sung by the Grand-mothers of the present generation. Arranged for Four Voices.

HOWE'S TRIOS: Quadrilles Contra and Fancy Dances with Calls and Figures; Waltzes, Polkas, Opera Melodies, Scotch and Irish airs, &c., &c., for the Violin, Flute, Cornet, Bass Viol, &c.

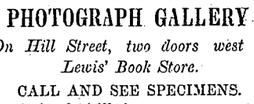
THE YOUNG MEN'S SINGING BOOK; a collection of Music for male Voices, consisting of Glees and Part Songs, Choir and congregational Tunes, Anthems, Chants, &c.

KINGLEY'S JUVENILE CHOIR:—A selection of the Choicest Melodies from the German, French, Italian, English and American Composers.

TRUMPET OF FREEDOM AND THE BUGLE CALLS; two books suitable to the times.

THE BOSTON GLEE BOOK, consisting of an extensive collection of Glees, Madrigals, and Rounds, selected from the works of the Most admired Composers, together many new pieces from the German.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS FOR THE PIANO, Melodeon Accordeon, Violin, Banjo, Guitar, Concertina, Drum Fife and Flageolet.
Huntingdon, Jan. 24, 1865-tf.



BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly at short notice, and on good Paper.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
A LARGE STOCK
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SEWING MACHINES.

B. M. GREENE has just opened his Music Store, one door west of W Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CAMHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.
MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censer, Golden Trio, &c., &c.
SHEET MUSIC—He is *constantly receiving from Philadelphia* all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail.
Also GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated SEWING MACHINES—the only machine that, in addition to every kind of sewing, embroiders perfectly; sewing Silk and Cotton of all kinds and colors for machines.
Persons buying Sewing Machines fully instructed in the use of them.
☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for five years.
Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.
Circulars of Instruments or Machines, sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.
B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
se27 Second floor of Brown's Hardware building

The Old Foundry
STILL IN BLAST.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal share of patronage they have heretofore received by strict attention to business, hope to merit and still receive the same, take this method to inform their friends and everybody else, that they are prepared to make all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS made in a first class Foundry.
We have always on hand all kinds of Plough and Stove Castings, also wash Kettles, cellar-window Grates, coal hole castings for pavements, window weights of all sizes and weights, pipe joints, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, machine castings for steam and water, grist, saw, sumac and plaster mills of all descriptions.
We are prepared to furnish Hollow Iron Fences of the most improved style, oven doors and frames, door sills and in fact everything made in this line.
We have a very large stock of patterns and can furnish castings at short notice, and cheaper than they can be had in the county. Having a good drill we are prepared to do drilling and fitting up of all kinds.
☞ Highest market price paid for old metal, brass, zinc, lead, &c.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON.
Office on Railroad street, one door west of the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. dec27,65

WEST HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY,
Near Fishers' Mill, Huntingdon, Pa.

THE undersigned would take this method to inform the public that his New Foundry is now in blast, and he is prepared to receive and fill orders for all kinds of CASTINGS, PLOWS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c., &c.
Being a practical mechanic at the business, of twenty-three years experience, and having a desire to please, in hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
Sled and sleigh Soles, and other castings, kept on hand.
☞ Old metal, brass and copper taken in exchange for work. JAMES SIMPSON.
Huntingdon, December 13, 1865-6m.

NEW FIRM.
MARBLE YARD.
J. M. GREENE & F. O. BEAVER
Having entered into partnership, inform the public that they are prepared to execute all styles of
Plain and ornamental Marble Work
Such as MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, also Building Work, as at low prices as any shop in the county.
Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
Shop on MIFFLIN street, a few doors east of the Lutheran church feb14,1866tf

1866. THE 1866.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for inspection and sale,
AT
LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.
OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.
Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.
Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.
W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on the corner of Montgomery and Mifflin sts., Huntingdon, Pa.
WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

WANTED at S. E. HENRY & CO'S
15,000 bushels Wheat,
5,000 " Rye,
5,000 " Oats,
5,000 " Corn,
1,000 " Flaxseed,
1,000 " Cloverseed,
1,000 pounds Wool,
For which the highest cash price will be paid.

U. S.
REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed on envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

THOMAS M. KERR, General Partner. WILLIAM CARR, Special Partner
THOMAS M. KERR,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
NO. 143 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Country produce sold on commission. ap25-1y

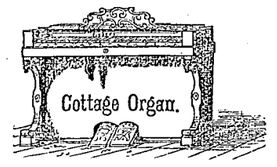
HENRY HARPER,
520 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.
WATCHES,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER WARE,
and superior SILVER PLATED WARE at reduced prices.
mch21,1866-3m

JAMES H. ELDREDGE. GEO. P. ELDREDGE.
ELDREDGE & BRO.,
Publishers, Stationers, Booksellers,
No. 17 and 19 South Sixth Street,
(Above Chestnut,) PHILADELPHIA.
Particular attention paid to the country trade.
Always on hand a large supply of Letter, Cap, Note Bill, and Wrapping Paper; Envelopes; School and Miscellaneous Books; Pens, Ink, Slates, Mucilage, Photograph Albums, Paper Bags, &c., &c., &c.
Liberal terms to cash customers. aug28,'65-1y

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!!
JOSEPH L. POULTON,
Strawberry Alley, near Third Street,
HARRISBURG,
Respectfully informs the public that he has opened for their use his new and elegantly fitted up Billiard Room. It contains
FOUR NEW TABLES OF SHARP'S MANUFACTURE,
superior to any now in the city.
This Billiard Room challenges comparison with any room in the State, west of Philadelphia.

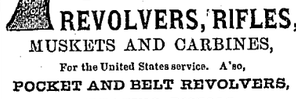
CARD.
LASH'S
Five Dollar WASHING MACHINE,
Is now offered to the public as the cheapest, simplest and most efficient Washing Machine in the country.
The exclusive right for the sale of this machine in your own State or county, can be secured by applying soon at our store,
727 Market street, Philada.
J. S. LASH & CO.
Also, the best Clothes Wringer in the market, wholesale and retail.
☞ A very liberal discount to country merchants and dealers generally. my23-1t

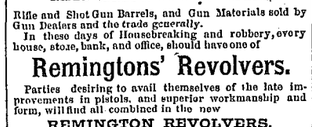
INVENTORS' OFFICES.
D'EPINEUIL & EVANS,
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,
No. 435 Walnut St., Philada.
Patents solicited — Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES.—Authentic copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.
N. B.—Save yourselves useless trouble and traveling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these Offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.
January17, 1866-1y

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS,


Are not only unexcelled, but they are absolutely *unequalled* by any other Reed Instrument in the country.—Designed expressly for Churches and schools, they are found to be equally well adapted to the parlor and drawing room.
For sale only by E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 North SEVENTH street, Philadelphia.
☞ Also, BRADBURY'S PIANOS, and a complete assortment of the PERFECT MELODEON. se17-1y

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE."
MANUFACTURED AND SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 628 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.
The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's *Hoop Skirts, in this city; gotten up expressly* to meet the wants of first class trade; embracing the newest and most desirable styles and sizes of "Gore Traile" of every length—from 8¾ to 4 yards round—20 to 56 springs, at 2 to $5. Plain Skirts, all lengths, from 2¼ to 3 yards round the bottom, at $1 40 to $15.
Our line of Misses' and Children's Skirts are unrivalled beyond all competition for variety of styles and sizes, as well as for finish and durability; varying from 8 to 33 inches in length, 6 to 45 springs at 35 cents to $2 25. All Skirts of "OUR OWN MAKE" are warranted to give satisfaction; but buy none as such unless they have "Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch street," stamped on each Tab!
Also, constantly on hand, good skirts, manufactured in New York and the eastern States, which we sell at very low prices. A lot of cheap skirts—15 springs, 35 cents; 20 springs, $1; 35 springs, $1 15; 30 springs, $1 25 and 40 springs $1 50.
☞ Skirts made to order and repaired.
☞ Terms Cash. One price only. mh7-4m

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
REVOLVERS, RIFLES,
MUSKETS AND CARBINES,
For the United States service. Also,
POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS,
REPEATING PISTOLS,
RIFLE CANES REVOLVING RIFLES.
Rifle and Shot Gun Barrels, and Gun Materials sold by Gun Dealers and the trade generally.
In these days of Housebreaking and robbery, every house, store, bank, and office, should have one of
Remingtons' Revolvers.
Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the new
REMINGTON REVOLVERS.
Circulars containing cuts and description of our arms will be furnished on application.
E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.
MOORE & NICHOLS, Agents,
ap1-6m No. 40 Courtlandt st., New York.



ESTABLISHED IN 1840.
Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania.
Located on the N. W. Corner of 7th and Chestnut sts.
(701) (701)
Designed exclusively to impart a thorough and
PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.
All classes of persons require such an education. Those possessing means, need it in conducting *their own business* Those without means need it in obtaining and creditably filling lucrative positions in the *employ of others.*
The course of instruction and practice is arranged so as to fully meet the diversified wants of every department of
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE,
as comprehended or embraced under the three general divisions of industry: Agriculture, Manufacture and Commerce.
Each student is instructed individually in both theory and practice of Book Keeping, according to the most approved and labor saving methods, Business Penmanship, Calculations, and all the collateral branches of a complete course of business education; and upon passing a satisfactory examination is awarded, by authority of law, a diploma, under the corporate seal of the college.
Students are received at any time. And it is believed that a practical experience of over TWENTY YEARS will be considered by the public an ample guarantee of the practical character of the course and efficiency of the instruction.
All further information desired can be obtained at the college, or by addressing the Principal for a circular by mail.
☞ A liberal discount is allowed to wounded and honorably discharged soldiers. The college is open day and evening.
T. H. POLLOCK, Att'y-at-Law, Principal.
jy12,1865

Agents Wanted
FOR OUR
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL WORK,
THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF
ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS
OF THE REBELLION.
Heroic, Patriotic, Political, Romantic, Humorous and Tragical.
Splendidly illustrated with over 300 Fine Portraits and beautiful engravings.

This work for genial humor, tender pathos, startling interest, and attractive beauty, stands peerless and alone among all its competitors. The Valiant and Brave-Hearted, the Picturesque and Dramatic, the Witty and Marvellous, the Tender and Pathetic. The Roll of Fame and story, camp, picket, spy, scout, bivouac, and siege; startling surprises; Wonderful escapes, Famous words and deeds of women, and the whole Panorama of the war is here thrillingly and startlingly portrayed in a masterly manner, at once historical and romantic, rendering it the most ample, brilliant and readable book that the war has called forth.
Disabled officers and soldiers, teachers, energetic young men, and all in want of profitable employment, will find *this the best chance to make money ever yet offered.*—Send for circulars and see our terms.
Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING HOUSE,
No. 507 Minor street,
my9-1m Philadelphia, Pa.

DISABLED MEN---ATTENTION.
WANTED—One or two men, for Huntingdon and vicinity, who have lost either an arm or a leg, to sell *Wadsworth's water proof Arnica healing Plaster,* the *best* and *cheapest* Court Plaster in the market. From $5 to $10 per day can be made. Address, with 25 cents for sample and full information, A. F. BELCHER, Box 45, Philadelphia. N. B.—Allagents and peddlers would find it to their interest to answer the above. ap.18-3m

WANTED! AGENTS, Male and Female at $75 to $150 per month to sell the celebrated
Common Sense Family Sewing Machine
PRICE $18,00.
This Machine will do all kinds of work equal to the high priced Machines, and is the only practical and reliable Cheap Sewing Machine in the world. Send for descriptive circulars. Address— ap25-1m
SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill., or Cleveland, Ohio.

$1,500 PER YEAR.—We want
Agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Batchelder. All other cheap machines are infringements* and the seller or user are *liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment.* Circulars free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine; or Chicago, Ill. dec30-1y

LADIES, PLEASE NOTICE.
LADIES' NEEDLE CASKET, containing 100 best quality needles, imported by P. Hill, sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents. The Great American Puzzle will be given with every needle case.—Price 30 cents per set. Admnite Puzzle, 10 cents sent to any address. Hoop Skirts manufactured to order; store keepers send for price list PHILIP HILL, No. 259 Market street, Philadelphia. my29-1m.

CEDAR CAMPHOR
For use against MOTHS IN CLOTHING. Best. Its advantages—Efficiency, Economy; imparts a sweet odor to the clothes, and sure to last through twelve months.—Every druggist has it. HARRIS & CHAPMAN,
my9 1m Boston.

WHO? WHO? WHO?
OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.
We have a correct and striking photograph of *the next* Governor of Pennsylvania, which we will send by mail for 25 cents. If we *mistake the man;* the money will be refunded immediately after election next October. Is it Geary or Clymer? Write and see. Address
my9-2m BARTLESON & CO., 611 CHESTNUT St., Phila.

AGENTS WANTED to canvass this county for the Military and Naval History of the Rebellion, complete in one large 8vo. Vol. of 800 pages Colored and steel plates. The most complete and saleable History published. Send stamp for prospectus.
my23-1m JAS. K. SIMON, 33 S 4th st., Philada.

6,000 AGENTS WANTED to sell six new inventions, of great value to families; all pay great profits. Send 15 cents and get 80 pages, or 25 cents and get 80 pages and a sample gratis.
my23-1m EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass

GEARY! CLYMER!
We have photographs, large and small, of Geary and Clymer. Agents wanted to sell them. Send 75 cents for one dozen copies by mail, postage paid. Address
my9-2m BARTLESON & CO., 611 Chestnut st., Phila.

BITTER WINE OF IRON.
An exquisite impregnation of dry Spanish Wine with the activity of Calisaya Bark, and the most energetic of all the ferruginous salts, Citrate of Magnetic Oxide of Iron. It has a vinous flavor, very grateful to the palate, is without chalybeate taste and will not discolor the teeth.
It